YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,075—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER, 22, 1900.

BOMB. BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th Oct.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
ABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Micosca	4,253	25th Oct, 1900,

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1 Oct., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

		Or about
S.S.	———	27th January, 1901.
S.S.	———	24th February, 1901.
S.S.	———	27th March, 1901.
S.S.	———	26th April, 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	—	—

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. RORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Having purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade of

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

Offer the

SURPLUS STOCK

At a GREAT REDUCTION to Cash Purchasers.

Bargains in

JEWELLERY,
PLATED-WARE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
FANCY-GOODS.
WALKING STICKS.
WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

A FEW HIGHLY FINISHED

SHOW CASES & CUPBOARDS FOR SALE.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
UNDER BOMBAY CLUB.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN

FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHENS AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists, MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE AND

LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs.	162
With Minute Recorder	,,	199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	,,	81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	,,	28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs.	63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	,,	85 8
Half Hunting	,,	94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS.
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
P. & O., R. M. S. PENINSULAR
IN AID OF THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
AT 9 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo ..... Dr. Murray.
2. ..... Arrival of Distinguished Guests.
3. Song ..... I'll be your sweetheart... R. Watson.
4. ,, ... Anchored ..... E. Vizard.
5. ,, (Comic) ..Father's got 'e m..... F. J. Baker.
6. ,, ... The Holy City ..... A. E. Barker.
7. ,, ... Drinking Song (Rose of Persia) ..... P. J. Thompson.
8. ,, (Comic) ...Wide man of the wide world ..... R. Hutchings.
9. Duet ..... Mandolines ..... F. Powell, A. Collins.
10. Song ..... Wedding days and its miseries ..... E. Godwin.
11. ,, ... Jacks the Boy ..... Mr. W. Flood.

INTERVAL 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

12. Piano Solo ..... Dr. Murray.
13. Song ..... Old rustic bridge ..... A. J. Davis.
14. ,, (Comic) ..It's Fine ..... F. J. Baker.
15. Duet ..... Mandolines ..... F. Powell, A. Collins.
16. Song ..... Skippers Daughter ..... A. E. Barker.
17. Recitation ... Selected ..... A. E. Harding.
18. Song ..... I'll sing thee Songs of Araby ..... W. Fenhaligon.
19. Song (Comic) ..Fifteen of'em on the Parlour Flour ..... R. B. Hutchings.
20. ,, ... Girl of my heart ..... P. J. Thompson.
21. ,, ... English ..... E. Vizard.
22. ,, ... It's hard to say good-bye ..... R. Watson.

Reserved Seats, which should be booked at Messrs. Grindy & Co's., or at the Institute ..... Two Rupees.
Unreserved Seats ..... One Rupee.
Sailors and Soldiers ..... Eight Annas.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation, will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1900, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

WANTED A HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

THE PRESIDENT of the Ahmedabad Municipality invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of a HEALTH OFFICER for the City of Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 300 including house allowance. The candidate who has obtained a diploma of D. P. H. will be preferred. Applications of only University Medical Graduates and those who have obtained the degree of D. P. H. will be taken into consideration. The candidate should be able to ride. Applicant should state his age in his application. Applications will be received till 15th of November, 1900.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE VAKIL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

BOATING! BOATING!!

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR PICNIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

FINE AND FASHIONABLE GENTRY OF BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

The famous racing Yacht
"RED ROSE"
RESERVED FOR PICNIC AND PLEASURE TRIPS.

Always at the Service at Apollo Bunder.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Apply to—The Owner of Yacht "RED ROSE" Office, No. 58, Custom Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AISHABAI, widow of HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, and HAJANBAI, sister of the said HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mohamedans, the administratrixes of the estate and effects of the said Hoosein Ebrahim have contracted with our client Mr. HAJI ESOOF MAHOMED SULEMAN to SELL the property, described in the Schedule hereunder written, situate at Nagdevi Road in Bombay.

All persons having any claims against the premises hereunder mentioned or any part thereof as and by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise must make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 18, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land admeasuring 93 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the West side of Nagdevi Road in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, with the messuage or tenement thereon assessed under Ward B No. 244, Street No. 178-180, and bounded on the North by the house of Abdul Kadar Esmail, on the East by the said Nagdevi Road, on the South by the house of the Purchaser and on the West by the sweeper's passage.—Dated this 19th day of October, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BALCRISHNA LUXIMON has contracted with our client Mr. KAYUMBHAI KADARBHAI TO SELL the property, described in the Schedule hereunder written situate at Nagdevi Road in Bombay.

All persons having any claims against the premises hereunder mentioned or any part thereof as and by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise must make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Nagdevi Road in Bombay containing by admeasurement 17524 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road, on the West by sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Chinnaji Jaggonath and on the South by the property of Vundrawandas Purshotumdas together with the messuages tenements and buildings built thereon bearing Municipal Ward B No. 266 Street Nos. 28 B 288.—Dated this day of October, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that 'here's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands,

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BEWARE of IMITATORS.—The only firm renowned for Dying, Washing and Bleaching Dresses and Silk, Wool and Cotton goods to 1st-test style and perfection is DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, opposite the Old Shop.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. New soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins: Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road Station, near the bridge, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, rich glass crockery, plated ware, organ, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of EDWIN H. BROCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF FOR AS LAND,

at DeLisle Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the1st proximo at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinchpogly, on the west side of DeLisle Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 11,023 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 201, old No, 202, and New Survey No. 3125, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by Government land, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground of Rubyn de Souza and Beatrice de Souza and partly by the vacant ground of Michael DeLima-Souza, on or towards the east by the DeLisle Road, and on or towards the west by the vacant grounnd of Narayen Balgee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND WITH BUILDINGS AT KHANGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 4 p.m. the following property:—All that piece of land situate near the Railway Station at Khangaum, admeasuring 14 acres and 23 guntas, more or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, formerly the property of the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co., Ld. The property is bounded by a high pucca built stone wall and is situate at Khangaum in the Sub-district of Khangaum, in the district of Akola in West Berar, and is bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading from Khangaum to Sallum, on or towards the west by the high road from Khangaum to Neemgaum, on or towards the north by a cotton field, and on or towards the south partly by an open field and partly by a nullah, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of
Valuable household furniture
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"Wimbridge" and John Roberts
Billiard table, &c.,
at Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY the 5th November 1900,
the property of
JOHN C. ANDERSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COOMBHARWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Nagoo Pandoo Bhoir, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. the right, title and interest of the said Nagoo Pandoo Bhoir in the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Coombharwada Street, in the registration district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No 9762 and new survey No 5659 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No 7624 and Street No 221 to 255 and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by Coombharwada Street, on the north by the property of Moljee Dewjee, and on the south by the property of Crishnarao Bhasker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may by made to the Undersigned:

SALE OF TOYS, MILLINERY, GAS FITTINGS AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 26th and SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Meadows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner and Toy Merchant, closing business, consisting of dressed and undressed dolls, mechanical toys, toy furniture and tea sets, game boxes, cricket bats and balls, perambulators, rocking and tricycle horses, picture books, bundles of silk dress ribbons, knitting wool, pieces of velvet, flannel, linen cloth, laces, flowers, ostrich feathers, silk, leather and kidgloves, stockings, silk and woollen tassels and fringes, lady's handbags and companions dressing combs, slippers, lady's straw trimmed and untrimmed hats, silver thimbles, corsets, belts, bonnets, frocks, silk fans, powder boxes, sliding door cupboards, Blackwood show cases, Enallin safe, bronze gas lamps of 1, 2 and 3 lights, stands, writing table, pige on hole etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,425-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2888, old survey No. ——and new survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 585, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the oart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manecki Merwanji Sett, deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 497, old Survey No.——, and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 323, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Mora Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Police Courts, the valuable and neat French polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room, bedroom and office room furniture, incandescent gas 3 light chandelier, hanging and bracket lamps, English iron safe on stand, fowl houses, etc., the property of E. J. REUBIN, Esq., proceeded to Panchgunny.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOC

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th Oct, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Share Certificates Nos. 7421 and 8904 in respect of eight shares of the Bank of Bombay numbered 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 8937 and 8938, standing in the name of the late MANCOOVERBAI widow of VUSSONJI HURRUCKCHUND have been LOST STOLEN or MISLAID and due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and an application made on behalf of the Administrators of the said Mancoovorbai for the issue of duplicate share certificates.

All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the shares.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Nemchand Naranji Lalji Jugjiwan, Goculdas Liladhur and Bhimji Ramdas, Administrators of Mancoovorbai deceased.

Bombay, 6th October, 1900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the LEASE of the BUILDING SITES on the WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

2. A plan of the sites showing also the rates of rent fixed by the Board can be seen on application at the office of the Engineer of the Trust, Albert Buildings.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay 1st October, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

TOWER

TO TURRET CLOCK MAKERS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS of George Town, Penang invite offers from makers of repute, for the SUPPLY and fixing of a clock with four opal faces each six feet in diameter with Bells for chimes in the Memorial Clock Tower now in course of erection near the Public landing place.

They are prepared to expend the sum of six hundred pounds and invite detailed specifications and designs shewing fully the nature of the Clock etc., that makers are willing to contract to supply for that sum.

The Commissioners desire a highly finished Modern Clock with all possible improvements, and reserve to themselves the right to select the maker who in their opinion offers the best article and guarantees of its supply.

All assistance necessary will be afforded in its erection and tenderers will please state the date at which they are prepared to deliver.

A plan of the Clock Chamber etc., can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

By Order,
ACTING SECRETARY TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Municipal Office Town Hall, Penang, 22nd September, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rule can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 19th November 1900, for the SUPPLY of the following stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1901:—

I.—Miscellaneous stores mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationary.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tender-er's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tenders for miscellaneous stores,
"Tenders for oils, etc.,
"Tenders for Stationery,"
"Tenders for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.
Agent.

Agent's office, Dharwar, 17th October 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 402 OF 1899.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDASS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAI GULAB, widow of KASSIDAS RAMDASS ..... Defendant

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed as the Sole Surviving Son of DAMODARDAS CAHANDAS and of the Defendant abovenamed Widow and Executrix of the last Will and testament of KASIDAS RAMDAS in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Wassoodeo Withoji is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the southern side of Third Bhoiwada Street without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Zeena Muccon, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Pranjivan Shankar and now of Vijbhookhandas Pranjivandas, on or towards the North by the public road called 3rd Bhoiwada, and on the South by a passage for sweepers and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4. Ward No. 5395, and Street Nos. 87 89, and which is now in the possession of the Plaintiff abovenamed as Receiver appointed in the said suit No. 402 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. W undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m, Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water 10-24m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-16a.
Banks closed: Dewali holidays.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hoseinee and Rydal Hall entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer China entered the dock on Saturday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, who returned to Bombay on Thursday morning from Europe, took charge of his office on Saturday, from Mr. C. M. Cursetji, who has reverted to his substantive appointment as Third Judge.

BURGLARY AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.—Mr. Heerji Jehanghir Ready money, who resides at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police that during Friday night his room on the ground floor was broken into and silk wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 145 stolen from boxes and cupboards.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Reunion and Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd and 25th instant respectively.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Manockji Muncherji, a Parsee student in the Elphinstone College, has reported to the police that on Friday morning he went to the library of the J. N. Petit Institute and placed his bicycle in the stand on the ground floor, locking the gear with a chain attached to the machine. He then went to an Irani's shop opposite and on returning about five minutes after he found the machine missing. The bicycle is valued at Rs. 250.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Chandanwady, on a Parsee widow named Dhunbaiji, aged 53 years. Deceased, who resided at Chundanwady, lost her husband about two months and a half ago, since when she had been in a indifferent health. She was attacked with fever and during the previous three days she was delirious and had to be watched. Early yesterday morning she was missed and her brother found her lying on the road, immediately under the window, where she had sleept. She was unconscious and died within five minutes. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Rukmubai, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, wife of a labourer, who resided at Jambiee street, Pydhownee. On the night of the 4th instant the deceased while going to the water tap, knocked against a chatty of hot water, which was upset and she fell over it. She was scalded on the right thigh and was removed by her husband to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of September last, there were 39 horses; 91 bullocks, and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 28 horses, 110 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, and 21 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 43 horses, 79 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, and 13 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 3 cases among bullocks, 11 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—13 horses, 2 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 38 dogs, 2 cats and 4, parrots.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—We are requested by Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Managing Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, to state that "Prizes" are offered by the committee of the National Indian Association, London, in the form of books of the value of £1 and 10s. respectively, for the two best essays on the following subject: "The History of the Art of Painting in India, and its present condition and prospects." The essays should be concise, and should not consist of more than 2,000 words. Competitors must be natives of India. Essays must be sent (post paid) in time to be received not later than March, 1901. No contribution will be returned. Address care of Hon. Secretary, National Indian Association, 5, Pembridge Crescent, Bayswater, London.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, two Bunias named Rai Premji and Bhanji Comersey were charged by constable Stenson with stealing a silver waist chain of the value of Rs. 12 from the person of a Hindu girl aged six years. The child was playing on the road in front of her parents' house in Samuel street, about a fortnight ago when the two accused enticed her away, on the pretext of giving her sweets, to the corner of the street and there robbed her of the ornament. The police recovered the ornament from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. The thieves were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.—The two accused were further charged along with one Hirji Dayal a Hindu, with the theft of two pairs of gold ear ornaments of the value of Rs. 25 from the person of another Bunia child, while it was playing on the road at Bhuleshwar on the 1st instant. These ornaments were also recovered from a Marwaree. The magistrate sentenced Rai to four months' and Bhanji and Hirji to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STORY OF A CAP.

MAGAN MOOLJEE, aged about thirteen years, a servant of Mr. Kapadia, pleader, was charged, by Inspector Jones before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, with theft on the 11th inst. of an embroidered cap, the property of Fakira Jogia, a servant of Mr. Grennan, stevedore. The complainant said that, in consequence of information he received from David Lynch, a Madrasee cook in the employ of his master, he went with a police constable to Mr. Kapadia's house in Bazar Gate Street, identified the cap as his own, and got the accused arrested. His reason for identifying the cap was the presence of a rent in the inner lining of it. There was, however, no rent in the cap found.

Mr. Kapadia, pleader, said that even though he warned the complainant that he saw the accused with the cap early on the morning of the 9th inst., and that it could not possibly have been stolen on the 11th, the complainant persisted in his statement and caused the accused to be arrested. Inspector Jones said that he also warned the complainant.

Mr. Velinker, who conducted the defence, asked the magistrate to deal with the case under section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which runs as follows:—

"Whenever any person causes a police officer to arrest another person in a Presidency town, if it appears to the magistrate by whom the case is heard, that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 50, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested for his loss of time and expenses in the matter as the magistrate thinks fit."

His Worship, in giving his dicision in the matter, said he was quite satisfied that the charge was falsely brought by the complainant in this case. The evidence showed that Mr. Kapadia, pleader, had warned him that the cap in question had been to his knowledge in the possession of the accused; and yet, notwithstanding his inability to identify the article, complainant persisted in pressing the charge and in causing the accusad's arrest. Complainant was ordered to pay to accused ten rupees for the loss of the latter's time and the expenses he had incurred.

GOANESE OR ANGLO-INDIAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The exposure of the culprit of the Police Court case, of the other day, has apparently ruffled the temper of "Native Christian," who without adducing any proof, jumps to the conclusion that 60 per cent. of the offenders are Goanese. One would require facts; merely saying that 60 per cent. of the offenders are the Goanese is not a proof itself. Will he take pains to unearth the Police Court records, or the newspaper files for the last five years and conscientiously say how many Native Christians of the compounder class alone swelled the list of offenders. Mr. Cooper, if he is to be credited with the remark attributed to him, had probably an idea, that all having Portuguese names were Goanese, just as we see, week-after-week, all bearing such names are described as Goanese.—Yours, &c.,

MAC.

This correspondence is now closed.—Ed., *B. G.*

PROFESSOR RICHARD

SCIENTIFIC Specialist, established permanently, for the Cure of General Diseases and Infirmities without exception. One Consulting Visit at the Consulting Rooms, including advice, £1 or Rs. 15, and at the patient's private residence, first visit, not exceeding one hour, £3 or Rs. 45. All Fees are Payable Cash in Advance, Ash Lane, Currency Bank, Bombay. A thirteen-page interesting Pamphlet given Free on Application, or sent Free by Post. Special Terms may be made to undertake a case by contract.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE CHIEF OF RAMDURG.

ON the 15th instant, Major Davies, Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, invested Bala Saheb, Chief of Ramdurg, with his powers as a Ruling Chief. Invitations were issued for the 14th, 15th and 16th, and among the guests in the European camp were the following ladies and gentlemen:—Major and Mrs. Davies, Captain and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Pidgeon, Miss Kerr, Captain Lock, Mr. and Miss Hoogwerf Mr. Berthon and Mr. Strong, the latter two mentioned being Political Officers from Kolhapur. The camp for the European guests was situated about 2 miles distinct from Ramdurg, the tents being pitched under an avenue of trees the branches of which meeting overhead formed a delightful shade. In the centre were large dining-room and drawing-room tents. The Chief and his officials had spared no pains in providing for the comfort of the guests and every article of furniture in the tents was quite new. In the open space in front of the camp Badminton an Putting Courts, a shooting range and a jumping course for the horses, &c., had been constructed, and the Chief had been so thoughtful as to provide a couple of panthers to satisfy the aspirations of the sporting element among his guests. The arrangements for the catering were excellent and left nothing to be desired. This is all the more creditable as Ramdurg is 62 miles by road from Belgaum.

Major and Mrs. Davies arrived in Ramdurg on the morning of the 10th inst., some of the guests arrived on the 12th and the remainder early on the 14th. On the evening of the 14th a severe thunder-storm accompanied by heavy rain burst over Ramdurg. Fortunately the tents were quite water-tight and no one suffered any inconvenience. The storm continued for about 2 hours when the thunder ceased, but the rain fell until late in the night. The District having been much in need of rain the natives consider the storm occurring on the evening before the installation of their young Chief a most auspicious omen. On the morning of the 15th most of the gentlemen started off on a shooting expedition, and on the evening of that day the installation took place in the Durbar Hall of the old Fort. The streets through which the guests drove on their way to the Fort presented a most picturesque and thoroughly oriental appearance. All the houses were decorated with evergreens and lamps, and the sides of the streets were literally crammed with closely packed crowds of spectators. The streets in some parts were wide but the widest parts were crowded to the very walls of the houses. The windows and roofs of the houses were also filled with spectators, in fact, every ventage spot was crowded with eager on-lookers. What was most extraordinary was the order which prevailed among such an enormous concourse of people, though most of them must have taken up their positions many hours beforehand, as from early dawn a stream of people had been journeying into the town from the surrounding villages. The Durbar Hall presented a very gay appearance, decorated with flags, garlands of flowers and evergreens and lit up by enormous chandeliers and numberless coloured lamps. The hall with the open quadrangle, of which it forms, one side was crammed with guests and spectators. About 5 p.m. the strains of "God save the Green" announced the arrival of the Chief and Major Davies; they walked up the Hall together and ascended a raised dais at the end. After the Chief was seated Major Davies addressed him as follows:—

Balasaheb, Sirdars, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Government have decided that you, Balasaheb, should be installed on the Gadi and be invested with the power of your State, and I have been deputed to carry out the orders of Government. I need not tell you how pleasing and gratifying a duty this is to me. You, Balasaheb, will be the 7th member of the Bhave family who has ruled over this State. The fort of Ramdurg in which we are now assembled was built by Shivaji about the year 1674 and a Brahmin, named Appaji Suro was appointed by him to rule over it. In 1692, Ramdurg was seized by the Mahomedans under Aurangzeb. 15 years later, in 1707, it was wrested from the Mahomedans by your ancestor, Ramrao the founder of the Bhave family, and he ultimately became Ruler of the State. Those were troublous times and your ancestors met with the ups and downs which were the portion of all ruling families in those old Deccan days, when might was right, and every man's hand was against his neighbour, and before the Deccan had come under the British rule. Your grand-fasher, Ramrao, succeeded to the Gadi in the fateful year of 1857, and in spite of many inducements held out to him to join in the meeting he remained faithful to the British. Your father succeeded to the Gadi in in 1872, he died in 1878, leaving you, his infant son, to succeed him. Since that time you have been under the guardianship of this Agency and your State has been managed by joint Karbharis. During your minority much has been done to improve your State, the whole of it has been surveyed, taxes have been regulated, Judicial and Revenue systems introduced, a regular police force has been organized, 2 Municipalities have been formed one in Ramdurg, and the other in Soundatti. Schools, Dharmshalas and dispensaries have been opened and roads have been laid out. In Ramdurg itself you have four well-constructed school-buildings, numbering among them an Anglo-Vernacular school for boys, teaching up to the 5th standard, a Marathi and Canarese school for boys, and last but by no means, lest, a girl's Marathi and Canarese school teaching up to the 4th Vernacular standard. Mr. Huilgolikar, the present State Karbhari, has laboured hard to have everything in working order, so that you may have no difficulties to contend with on commencing your rule. The last two or three years have been years of trial to the State. Plague and famine have been the cause of much anxiety and considerable extra expense: nevertheless you

SUCCEED TO AN UNENCUMBERED STATE

and have a fair balance to your credit. During your minority it has been the aim of the Agency to educate you so as to fit you for the position you were destined to occupy. You were for a long time under the tuition of Mr. Hoogwerf, a member of the Bombay Educational Department, and latterly for a short time, Mr. Dastoor, Vice-Principal of the Rajaram College Kolhapur, superintended your studies. You have been for the last 3 1-2 years under my guardianship and I can truly say that I have never had a complaint against you from either of those gentleman, on the contrary, they have invariably expressed a favourable opinion of your many good-qualities. For myself, I have always found you most anxious to do what was right and to give satisfaction, and most ready to receive and to act upon advice. I need hardly remind you that your first and paramount duty is unswerving loyalty in word and deed to her Magesty, the Queen of England and Empress of India: you are young and have yet to gain your experience. The duties which from to-day will devolve on you carry with them much anxiety and responsibility and must not be lightly accepted by you. The stern realities of life are now before you and you must meet them in a manly spirit and with a firm determination to do your duty well and truly before God and man. I advise you to portion out your day so that you have regular fixed hours for transacting the business of your State and to allow nothing to interfere with this arrangment. Remember that work carried on without method can never be satisfactorily done. Keep up your studies in law and invigorate your mind by reading improving literature. Keep in touch with your subjects and have no middle man between you and them. Personally inquire into all their grievances and petitions and do not delegate such work to an official.

SOUND ADVICE TO THE CHIEF.

Tour as much as possible through your State, inquire into the condition of the villagers and cultivators, listen to their complaints and personally investigate them. Do not depend upon the village authorities for information, get it first-hand yourself, and above all, I strongly advise you to allow no clique to gain an influence over you, and to have no favourites. Bear in mind that in your position there will always be self-seking time serving-men who will try by flattery to worm themselves into your confidence and to gain an influence over you. Failing under the influence of such unscrupulous and intriguing persons has been the bane and ruin of many an Indian Ruler. In conclusion I can only express my earnest hope that you have a long and prosperous career before you and that you may be so guided that under your rule Ramdurg may flourish as a green bay tree and became a model of good management among the States of the Southern Maratha Country. I trust that your subjects may learn to love you and to regard you as their father and friends, knowing that even the poorest of them is certain to obtain justice and consideration at your hands. I have much pleasure in presenting you, on behalf of Government, with this Khillat and in handing over to you the keys and seals of the treasury.

After this speech had been repeated in the vernacular the Chief rose and said in reply:—

Major Davies,—I feel sincerely grateful to you, for the kind and earnest advice that you have just offered me. I gratefully accept it, and it will always be my duty hereafter to act up to it. Young and inexperienced as I am, I assure you that I fully appreciate the heavy responsibilities of the position that I am called upon to fill. With the education imparted to me with so much care and kindness under Messrs. Candy, Hoogwerf and Dastoor and with cordial co-operation on the part of my officers I hope to be equal to the task of administering my State in a manner conducive to the happiness and contentment of those who are committed to my care. I beg, Major Davies, that you will be kind enough to communicate to the Government of Bombay my heartfelt gratitude for the kind interest it has invariably taken in my welfare. At the same time I am deeply sensible of the very great care and pains which several Political Officers bestowed on my education and the pro-perity of my State, notably your good-self, Messrs. Lee-Warner, Morison, Jackson and Colonels Hunter, Wray, Ferris, Sealy and Major Schneider. My cordial thanks are due to you and to them all. I trust I may be permitted to express on this occasion my sentiments of

UNFEIGNED LOYALTY AND PROFOUND RESPECT

towards her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, under whose benign sway the whole country is making such rapid strides in material happiness and intellectual advancement. In conclusion it gives me the greatest pleasure to welcome you all here and to offer you my warmest thanks for having undertaken a journey to this place in order to grace with your presence this auspicious occasion of my installation.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the usual garlands, bunches of flowers and pan-supari were distributed to the assemblage.

Early on the 16th the gentlemen went off on a shooting expedition and came back about 2 o'clock in the afternoon with a fairly good bag, among other trophies of the chase they got a fine black buck. In the evening the town was illuminated and there was a fine display of fireworks in the large open space which is used as a cricket ground. On this occasion also there were closely packed crowds of spectators. Some of the European guests left on the night of the 16th, the remainder on the night of the 18th and Major and Mrs. Davies departed for Belgaum on the 19th, leaving Ramdurg to resume the even tenour of its way.

THANKSGIVING MEETING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCT. 16.

ON Tuesday, last week, a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmednagar was held in the Education Society's High School Hall to express publicly their thanks to the generous donors of England and America who so liberally contributed towards the relief of the famine stricken people of this country in general, and this district in particular. People of all classes and creeds—Government officials, pleaders, merchants, weavers, the rich and the poor, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahomedans, Christians all seemed desirous to join this graceful act of thanksgiving and the spacious hall was overcrowded. Mr. R. A. Lamb, Collector, opened the meeting in a few appropriate words, and explained the object of the meeting.

After which the Vice-President of the local Municipality Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee addressed the meeting in regard to America. He said that all classes of the communities in America—rich and poor, educated and uneducated, churches—contributed towards the Famine Fund. Many funds were thus started. The principal being (1) The Christian Herald Newspaper Fund, proprietor Dr. Louis Klopsch, (2) The America, Indian Relief Fund. (3) Several denominations of Christians had their own separate funds. In all America had contributed about 30 lakhs of Rupees, and 5,000 tons of maize, worth three and-a-quarter lakhs. Out of this money perhaps three and-a-half lakhs have been received and spent in this district of Ahmednagar. Also 5,000 cwts of maize have been distributed in this district. Dr. R. A. Hume and all the American missionaries had spent their time and energy in distributing this charity, and carrying for the destitute and orphans. This one Mission has under its care, 1,494 orphans in this district, and as many as 2,800 in the whole Mission. These missionaries were assisted in this work by their faithful and honest Native Christians; and it is very gratifying to learn that as many as four hundred of their agents helped them gratis in famine relief work. The result was very satisfactory: the administration judicious, and the distribution honest. Besides the American missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Haig of the Christian Literature Society, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of the S. P. G. Mission had devoted considerable time and strength in relieving the distressed people of this city and district. Dr. R. A. Hume also started Relief Work for the weavers of this city on a large scale. Two hundred and fifty seven looms were started in several small manufacturies; 509 weavers were employed on this work for weaving, and the estimated number of persons dependant on these was 1,752. So altogether 2,261 persons had been thus relieved for the last eight months. They manufactured 16,043 'sadies" upto 15th September, at a cost varying from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-2-0. These are cheap "cotton sadies". The amount of money put in as capital in this relief was Rs. 22,000. Dr. R. A. Hume, was the treasurer and Mr. A. M. Sangle and Mr. G. Cook were the managers of this branch of their relief works. The speaker concluded by proposing that the meeting records its best and sincere thanks to the numerous contributors of the Indian Famine Relief Fund in America.

Dr. D. M. Sanglay, M. B. C. M., seconded. He said charity begins at home. The Americans, while acting up to this principal, have liberally helped the Indians. The Americans were neither the rulers of India, nor was their trade with this country very great; yet they have put us, the rich Indians, to shame by the enormous sums of money, large quantities of grain, &c., that they had sent, and especially had they taught a useful esson to some of India's Ruling Princes.

The proposition was carried amid loud applause, and alike resolution was passed to the contributors to the Mansion House Fund, and to the donors of all other countries.

The Rev. R. A. Hume, M. A., D.D., proposed, and Mr. Mohanlal seconded, "that this meeting expresses to Government its high appreciation of the promptness with which it took in hand measures of relief and for the thoroughness, wisdom and sympathy with which it has dealt with all phases of distress. We also express grateful appreciation of the indefatigable and sympathetic services of all Government officials in this district." The resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously and with applause.

Mr. Lamb thanked them for inviting him to preside at such a meeting, and said that the reponsibility on Government at such hard times of war, plague and famine was a very heavy one, and so while Government was ready to do their best, the co-operation of the public was very needful and acceptable. This large and representative meeting was a proof of the co-operation of the Mission, private individuals, and Government officials, irrespective of caste and creed—co-operating to relieve the unprecedened distress of the people. He mentioned the liberal gift of ten thousand rupees given by the late Mr. S. V. Jog of this city, and in conclusion made reference to the generous and sympathetic policy of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, in administering relief to the distressed, and mentioned that her Excellency Lady Northcote, had that day ordered a consignment of "sadis"—woven by local weavers—for free distribution among the poor people of this district.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Lamb, proposed by Mr. Eduljee R. Nagarwalla and seconded by Rao Bahadur Gupte, closed the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Raj putana, Sind Central India, and at Deesa, Ahmedabad Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Raipur and Akola, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° 6° in excess of normal at Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Veraval, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Khandwa, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in defect at Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Akola, Khandwa and Hoshangabad, and 4° to 5° in excess in Sind. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 54° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes continue to be very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Negpatam, about a quarter of an inch at Colombo, Madras and Cochin, and very light showers at Mangalore and Calicut.

Pressure is above normal in all district except in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana, where it is about normal. The weather is slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather to the north-westwards of Jacobabad appears to be unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

"HORSE AND HOUND" writes:—Numbers of my readers possibly do not know that Messrs. Scrubb & Co.'s Cloudy Fluid Ammonia is useful for many other purposes than one's bath, especially for taking the stains out of hunting clothes and for cleaning leathers, whilst it is also used very extensively in many stables for removing rust from grey horses, as well as for washing dogs.

ALLEGED MUNICIPALITY NUISANCE.

ACTION AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, further investigated the proceedings instituted by Mr. Merwanji Kaikhosroo Alpaivalla, solicitor, against the Municipal Commissioner, under section 515 of the Municipal Act, calling upon the Commissioner to show cause why he should not abate the nuisance alleged to exist in front of complainant's house at Foras Road. Mr. D. Davar, and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, barristers-at-law, appeared on behalf of Mr. Alpaivalla, while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared to answer the notice on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner. The complainants' statement and his cross-examination have been reported.

Mr. Sorabjee Cursetji Dhondee, a member of the Corporation, examined by Mr. Davar said that complainant had frequently complained to him of the nuisance created by "Kutchra" carts in front of his house at Foras Road, and witness spoke to Dr. Weir about it. Mr Alpaivalla complained of the smell emanating from the carts and of the nuisance committed by people under cover of these carts. Witness explained to Dr. Weir, who said he was aware of the nuisance, but wherever he took these carts, the people objected, but he would tell the head of the department to keep them clean. Witness visited complainant in April last and the carts were then in a filthy condition and the smell emanating therefrom was abominable.

Mr. Rustomji Framji Kharas, merchant, examined by Mr. Davar, deposed to visiting complainant at Foras Road, and in approaching the house he perceived a very unpleasant smell, which emanated from the "kutchra carts on the roadside.

Mr. James Leask, Acting Health Officer, examined by Mr. Davar said that knew Mr. Merwanji's house at Foras Road and the Municipal stables, and in the latter there was no room for the "kutchra" carts, which numbered eighty carts on that patt of the road, and were distributed on both sides. On one side there were wooden carts while on the other side there were iron carts, called the drainage carts. The latter were meant for carrying heavy sewage and refuse from drains. There carts were washed on Tardeo Flats. A certain number of carts were washed every day for each ward, while the remaining carts were left unwashed. Witness had no hesitation in saying that these carts were absolutely no nuisance. He was not aware of having reported that they constituted a nuisance, but Mr. Ringrow might have made such a report. In reply to Mr. Brown, witness said that want of room in the stables was the only reason why these carts were kept on the road. They must keep the carts in particular parts of the town for the general convenience of conservaney work, and the carts on the Foras Road were used for the scavenging of that district. If removed to another place some distance off much inconvenience would be caused and the same amount of work could not be exacted from the bullocks. The carts were not now as near Mr. Merwanji's property as they used to be before.

Mr. Brown: Having regard to the distance to which these carts are now removed, do you think the smell emanating from them is permanently experienced in the complainant's house?—I do not think so.

Do you believe it possible the smell from these carts is injurious to the inmates of the house?—No.

Proceeding further the witness said that when these carts were being used for conveying polluted matter, the smell emanating from them was perceived by persons passing through the street. This inconvenience was inevitably attached to the system of scavenging in Bombay. When these carts were not washed, they were not absolutely devoid of smell, but they had a little or no smell. Other causes helped to produce a smell in that part of the town; bones stacked in the railway goods yard, being one of the causes of nuisance about the complainant's house. There was no order to wash the carts on the road and it was impossible to do so, as there was no water available for that purpose.

The Muncipality had been trying to acquire land for the purpose of relieving pressure of carts in the stables, but it was a question of expenses. He would not say that the smell from these carts was offensive, but would describe it as unpleasant.

Mr. Davar: Supposing 80 carts are kept standing near your bungalow, will you object to them or not?—If they are at the same distance as from Mr. Merwanji's property, I would not object. I have one cart at my gate, loaded with kutchra.

Dr. Cawasji Byramji Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, examined by Mr. Brown said the carts were located at a distance of 165 feet from the complainant's property, and he did not believe any smell was perceptible in complainant's house. Including the footpath the width of the road was 66 feet. The location of the carts did not obstruct the traffic. Witness after being pressed said the smell was not unhealthy but only unpleasant.

The further hearing was adjourned.

DEATH OF A PARSEE AUTHOR.

THE Parsee community has to mourn the loss of an able and prominent member in the death of Mr. Sorabjee Jehangir Taleyarkhan, which took place on Friday night at his residence at Nepean Sea Road, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a brother of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir Taleyarkhan, C.I.E., who formerly filled important posts in the employ of the British Government and Native States, and is now a retired pensioner. Deceased was the father of Mr. Fardoonjee Sorabjee, barrister-at-law. Having received his education in the Elphinstone College, where he was a Clare scholar, Mr. Sorabjee entered Government service in 1867 as a sub-assistant settlement officer in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. He subsequently entered the service of the Gaikwar of Baroda and occupied with credit to himself the posts of Naib Suba, judge of Naosaree, and city magistrate of Baroda. The deceased gentleman is better known as the author of a valuable work in English with the title of "Representative Men of India," a collection of memoirs, with portraits, of Indian princes, nobles, statesmen, philanthropists, officials, and eminent citizens, dedicated with permission to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and printed and published in England in October 1889 with a learned introduction by Sir George Birdwood. The book brought fame to Mr. Sorabjee, who was complimented by

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Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21½ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches.	15

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All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches	31

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Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33½ by 23½ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches	21

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The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches	31

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£99 1-16 plus 3-16	
3 per cent Rentes	£100	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£100 1-2	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 9-16	do
Bar Silver in London	29 3-8 plus 1-16	
Do New York	63 3-4 plus 1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11 1-2	1-2
Do. New York	4·84 1-4	1-4
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent.		unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 3 3-4 per cent.		do
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.		do

COTTON.—Owing to the Devali holidays, which commence to-day, little business has been put through in this commodity. The closing quotations are :—

	Ready. Rs.	Jan. Rs	March. Rs.
Bengal, Fine,	185	186	
Do. F. G.	175		
Broach Fine	205	...	217
Do. Good.	195		

Shippers have taken up 200 bales of Sind-Punjab at Rs. 195, and 100 bales Bengals, Fine, at Rs. 185.
Reuter's telegrams under date 19th instant, report the following business :—

Total week's sales	37,000 bales.
,, Sold on speculation	... ,,
,, Sold for exportation	3,000 ,,
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	52,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	7,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	74,000 ,,
,, Stock	162,000 ,,
Surats Week's sales	800 ,,
,, Sold on speculation	100 ,,
,, Sold for exportation	100 ,,
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	300 ,,
,, Actual Exports	500 ,,
,, Week's Imports	1,000 ,,
,, Stock	17,000 ,,
Afloat American	350,000 ,,
,, Indian	10,000 ,,

From the same source the following information is cabled from New York on the same date :—

Day's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	54,000 bales.
,, Exports to Great Britain	17,000 ,,
,, to France and Continent.	10,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	9 3-4
Futures month of January	9·21
,, ,, April	9·20
Silver	63 3-4
Exchange on London	4·84 1-4
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	347,000 bales.
,, Exports to Great Britain	131,000 ,,
,, ,, to France and Continent	132 000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	610.000 ,,
,, ,, at Interior Ports	350,000 ,,

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet with rates unaltered and next to nothing doing. The closing quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
do. Francs	1·69 1-2
Shanghai 30 day's sight	Rs. 206 1-2
Hongkong do	,, 152
Japan do	,, 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs. 97 1-4 and during the day improved to Rs 97 5-16. Business for next closing account is quoted 1 1-2 annas lower.
STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady and remains unchanged at our last quotations.
FREIGHTS.—There is no fresh business to report, the Devali holidays having practically suspended operations for the time being.
COALS also remain quiet, and no special transactions have been put through since our last report.
WHEAT.—Prices remain unchanged, and the market is reported to be quiet. White Delhi April-May delivery is quoted at Rs. 4-10.
SEEDS.—The market is firm, and prices have advanced one higher for each of the leading grades.
RAPESEED is quoted at Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 8-8 and some business has been put through at these prices.
CASTOR-SEED.—The closing quotation is Rs. 39.
POPPY-SEED stands at Rs. 9.

The arrivals of pincipal food grains into Bombay by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 19th October 1900, were as follows :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	491
Rice	941
Paddy	240
Gram	223
Bajri	3,370
Pulse	2,571

Reuter reports from London as follows :—

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs.	48
,, ,, Month	April-May
,, ,, Name of Port	Dunkirk
,, ,, Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.	Business done-Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed	strong.
Linseed per 416 lbs.	54
,, Month	April-May
,, Name of Port	Dunkirk
,, Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.	Business done-Canal.
Tone of Linseed	strong.
ARRIVALS	Imperator.

SILVER.—The following shipments have been made from London :—

To Bombay	£	200,000
To Hamburg	£	35,000
To Shanghai	£	13,000

The balance held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September :—

1898	13,99 72,000
1899	13,13 85,000
1900	9,71,57,000

The balance in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India on the evening of the following dates :—

Dates	Sept. 25. Rs.	Oct. 2. Rs.	Oct. 9. Rs.	Oct. 16. Rs.
Calcutta.	69,04,032	85,51,325	61,20,072	40,82,032
Madras..	15,40,370	15,66,780	10,05,176	20,20,674
Bombay.	35,89,621	45,00,055	45,85,117	50,01,189
Total...	1,20,34,023	1,46,18,160	1,17,13,365	1,11,04,925

The weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2. Remitted from 1st April, 1900, to 13th October, 1900	4,561,177
3. Balance to be remitted from 14th Oct. 1900 to 31st March 1901	11,878,823

GOLD.—The following table shows the quantity of Gold produced and the royalty paid by the gold-yielding mines during the past two years :—

	1898-99 Bar Gold oz	1898-99 5 per cent Royalty £	1899-00 Bar Gold oz	1899-00 5 per cent Royalty £
Mysore	1,50,218	29,359	1,57,321	32,396
Champion Reefs	1,49,774	28,230	1,63,255	30,770
Oregum	55,375	10,334	70,565	13,110
Nundydroog	41,749	7,844	45,922	8,619
Balaghat	3,093	595	11,938	2,276
Nine Reefs	3,687	701	5,433	1,038
Coromandel	4,455	758	4,078	880
Mysore Wynaad	2,209	422	2,508	480
Mysore West	2,591	421	2,503	480
Road Block	58	11	754	146
Gold Fields	938	168	203	36
Total	4,13,375	78,870	4,74,555	90,237

The "Statist" of 29 ultimo, to hand by last Mail, says :—The demand for remittance to India continues strong. But inasmuch as the exchange banks have hitherto been able to secure gold in Australia at a figure equal to an exchange rate of 1s. 3 31-32 d., they have not been prepared to pay more than 1s. 3 15-16d. to the India Council for drafts. But the price of gold in Australia has now risen, and the rate which may be paid for "Councils" may correspondingly advance. It is estimated that some £600,000 or £700,000 in gold have been sent from Australia to India during the past few weeks. That India can import gold with dificient crops and small exports is due to a more than corresponding reduction in her imports, the high price of cotton and of cotton goods, and the difficulty in securing delivery having practically stoped shipments of Manchester cotton goods into India. The shipments of jute from Calcutta have consequently to be paid for by the remittance of Council drafts gold and silver. The further imports of gold into India have compelled the Indian Government again to buy silver in the London Market. It is now evident that any appreciable amount of gold cannot be forced intocirculation in India, and that gold imports will mean the deposit of the gold with the Currency Department in exchange for silver rupees. If this process continues it will ultimately mean that gold will have to be shipped by the Indian Government to London to pay for silver. The applications for the 20 lacs of Councils offered on Wednesday amounted to over 490 lacs, practically the whole being placed at 1s. 3 15-16d., at which rate applicants received only 3 per cent. Exchange is steady at from 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-33d. per rupee. A very large increase has occurred in the balance of the Bank of Bengal this week, its cash holding having risen from 313 to 411 lacs. The additional 98 lacs has been entirely due to a reduction in the public demand. The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay, on the other hand, last week decline from 297 1-2 to 247 1-2 lacs, the reduction of 50 lacs having been caused by a decline of 18 lacs in the Government balance and by an increase of 32 lacs in the public demand. From April to September 25, inclusive, the Council had granted remittances for Rs. 6,10,36 894 realising £4,060,270. Up to September 26 of last financial year the total of Bills and Transfers sold was Rs. 11,62,53,630, realising £7,748,751. The amount to be offered for tender next week will again be 20 lacs.
SUGAR.—Returns of the sugar production in France from the crop of the year 1899-1900 show that the total quantity of beetroot worked up was 7,394,475 tons. The supposed yield of sugar, estimated at 7·75 per cent. for taxation, was 573,071 tons, but the actual yield calculated in refined sugar was 822,377 tons, or 11·12 per cent. The difference of 249,306 tons, between the quantity on which duty was paid and that producted, represents the quantity that escapes taxation in France, but is sold to the consumer with the amount of the duty of over 600 francs per ton added. This profit forms the indirect bounty that permits producers to export their surplus under cost price to foreign countries. The importation of Colonial sugar is estimated at 100,000 tons, making a total of 922,377 tons. As the French consumption remains almost stationary in consequence of the high duty, and does not exceed 460,000 tons, France must export the same quantity, or just one-half of the French and Colonial production.
CROPS.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of the Karnatak; there were slight falls in parts of Satara and Kanara, and insignificant showers in parts of Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Rain is urgently wanted in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar; and more rain is generally required in Gujerat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Agricultural prospects, however, continue good and famine conditions are diminishing. Standing young crops are suffering in parts of Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar for want of rain; they have been slightly injured by rats, insects or locusts in parts of Sind, and by insects in parts of Satara; elsewhere they are in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Sind, the Konkan, Kaira, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Nasik. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation continues in parts of Deccan, Karachi, Kaira and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops is in progress in parts of the Karnatak, Shikarpur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach, Nasik and Ahmednagar; but is retarded in Sholapur, Khandesh and Satara for want of rain. The condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock is improving in Rajkot and Baroda, and is good elsewhere. Prices have fallen in twelve districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of wheat is slightly over the normal in Gujarat and about double the normal elsewhere. Prices of rice and wheat are easier than in 1897; that of *bajri* is slightly higher than in 1897; and that of *juar* is about the same as in 1897.

SUNDAY EVENING OCT. 21.

The following telegrams are to hand to-day :—

Consols 2 3-4 per cent	99
Bar Silver	29 3-4
Rentes 3 per cent., no change.	
Sterling Loan 3 1-2 per cent., no change.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate, no change.	
Discount, Short London Bills up to 3 months' sight, no change.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying Rate), change.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs, change.	
Government Securities 3 1-2 per cent., change.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for France.	

COTTON.—Total visible supply	Bales. 2,150,000
,, ,, of which East Indian.	101,000
,, Total Stock in London	16,000
,, Quantity in Sight	2,230 000

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, Manchester, quiet. Surats steady. Arrivals, quiet but steady.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales	5,000
Middling Americans	5 18-32
Fine Broach, no change.	
F. G. Broach, no change.	
Good Broach, no change.	
Fine Bhownuggur, no change.	
F. G. Bhownuggur, no change.	
Good Bhownuggur, no change.	
Fine Oomras, no change.	
F. G. Oomras, no change.	
Good Oomras, no change.	
Good M. G. Oomras, no change.	
Fine M. G. Oomras, no change.	
Egyptian Fair Brown, no change.	

	Bales.
Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Imports	3,000
Fine Belatee, change.	
Good Belatee, change.	
Fine Bengals, change.	
F. G. Bengals, change.	
Good Bengal, change.	
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur, change.	
Good Khandeish, no change.	
F. G. Khandeish, no change.	
Cotton Delivery Mid.-Uplands, L.M.C. Liverpool, no change.	
Day's Receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports	54,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	22,800
,, to France and Continent	7,000
Mid. Upland	9 3-4
Futures, Month of Jan.	9·25
Futures Month of April.	9·24
Silver	64 1-4
Exchange on London	4·84

Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 per cent.	46.
,, ,, Month	April-May.
,, ,, Name of Port	Havre, Antwerp and Dinkirk.
,, ,, Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed steady.	
Linseed per 416 lbs.	54 1-4
,, ,, Month	April-May.
,, ,, Name of Port	Dunkirk.
,, ,, Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.	Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed firm.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (Estimated.) Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,20,000	7,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	134	4	205
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,28,317	30,12,646	69,158	42,03,121
Total for 11 weeks	12,38,317	32,32,646	69,158	45,40,121
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,183	3,10,453	8,145	4,27,780
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	189	5	260
Total to corresponding date do.	11,67,263	29,76,963	83,973	42,33,203

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 90,781
Increase to date ... ,, 3,06,918

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings (Estimated.) Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	314	9	512
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	8,91,875	19,78,618	27,027	28,97,520
Total for 11 weeks	9,78,875	21,23,618	31,027	31,33,520
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,312	1,78,571	2,072	2,65,455
Per mile of Ry. do.	184	387	5	576
Total to corresponding date do.	9,42,623	18,79,623	21,133	28,43,449

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 13,655
Increase to date ... ,, 2,90,071

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPINNER—October 21, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of John Spinner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ASHTON—RENDELL—October 23, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon, Ralph Percy, eldest son of Ralph Sh rrock Ashton of Le e, Kent, to Emma, second daughter of Robert Rendell of Kingston House, near Totnes.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS-SPEED—October 18, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut-Colonel H Andrews-Speed, Royal Engineers, of a son.
KERR—October 17, at Darbhanga, T S Ry, the wife of J H Kerr, I [illegible], of a daughter.
KIRBY—October 6, at Darjiling, the wife of Charles Kirby, of a daughter.
MURPHY—October 19, at Cawnpore, the wife of J F Murphy, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
SYKES—October 17, at The Sanitarium, 51, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of O Wyatt Sykes, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DONLEA—LEMARCHAND—October 3, at Kasauli, Patrick Plunkett Donlea, Opium Department, second son of Captain Thomas Donlea, Retired List, to Alice Maud, only daughter of F A Lemarchand, Esq, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

DEATHS.

GRAVES—October 13, at Hillside, Kurseong, Darjiling, Katherine Louisa, second daughter of Col H C Ward, C I E and wife of A K P Graves, I S Staff, Calcutta.
MICHAEL—October 11, at 15, Kenderdine's Lane, Calcutta, of apoplexy, Edward Robert Michael, aged 55 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1900.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, reviewed the Famine policy of the Government of India at considerable length. Practically the full text of his Excellency's observations will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning. Lord Curzon claims for the Government of India that in dealing with the necessities of the Famine, now happily coming to an end, the lessons of its predecessor were fully borne in mind, that the deductions and recommendations of the late Famine Commission were turned to good account, that in the present Famine, Government had accepted a higher standard of moral and financial obligation than was ever before recognised or acted upon by this or any other country. As a result, in the entire history of Indian famines, while none was more intense, in none have the deaths been so few. Government had not been unworthy of its trust, and on the success which has attended its efforts, all things considered, Government might look with satisfaction. To whatever suggestions have been put forward and whatever criticisims offered Government gave due consideration, and history, we imagine, will grant the Government the credit it claims for having fulfilled its duty. Roughly, Lord Curzon divided his review into three heads: State Relief Measures, Charitable help, and Plans for the Future. As for State Relief Measures, Lord Curzon would have his critics remember that the Famine came upon the country before the recommendations of the Famine Commission had time to bear fruit, and in the rush and hurry and overwhelming calamity of the past year, works had often to be improvised so to speak in a moment to meet the demands of the particular area, whether the work was or was not likely to be of permanent value. And the report of the next Famine Commission must in fairness take note of this circumstance in any observations it may make on the recommendations of its predecessor and the extent to which they have been put to the test. The promptitude with which relief-measures were adopted and the liberality with which they were carried into effect must be one of the most striking features of the history of the present famine. If it is good policy to combat famine, it is good policy to combat it effectively, said Lord Curzon, and on this principle relief operations were based and their success secured. But although his Excellency believed in the adoption of a generous policy he drew the line against indiscriminate pauperising of the population. And he will not plead guilty to any charge of inconsistency in the attitude taken by Government in the first month's famine and in that of subsequent months when it permitted the vast expansion of gratuitous relief and a relaxation of the conditions of relief in Guzarat where cholera had disorganised large works. The balance was evenly held between the taxpayer and the needy, and it was perhaps unnecessary for his Excellency to trouble by comparisons and huge masses of figures to demonstrate that his Government had fully realised its responsibilities and administered relief, carefully, judiciously and methodically, yet with a measure of liberality never before equalled.

Upon Government fell the task not only of relieving the famine-stricken of British India, but to a large extent those of the Native States, for the chiefs and darbars, in several conspicuous instances, failed to recognise their responsibilities and starving people in numbers made their way into British territory. Indeed, it is a matter of popular knowledge that pressure, and very forcible pressure at that, had of necessity to be brought to bear to bring home to chiefs a sense of their particular duty. Government sedulously refrained from asserting direct responsibility for famine relief in Native territories generally, and shrank from unsolicited interference with native administration. But it gave readily and generously wherever aid was asked, whether in money or in executive assistance, the services of British officers being freely placed at their disposal. Surveying the Native States generally his Excellency is pleased to record a most gratifying awakening to the call of philanthropic duty. Yet with characteristic out-spokenness the Viceroy declared that, notwithstanding notable exceptions, native philanthropy leaves much to be desired and the natives of India have not yet reached so high a standard in practical charity as might reasonably be expected, considering the dimensions of the total volume of private wealth, albeit that wealth is not widely distributed. His Excellency might have been excused for expressing himself with even more force upon the point had he compared in greater detail the charitable efforts of distant countries, colonies and settlements with those of Native States and individuals. But the native view of his duty in this respect resembles that of the Romans in that he need not strive officiously to keep people alive. How much more generously made were the offers of service for the War! The same day's telegrams which record the Viceroy's reproach of the native's lack of benevolence, comes a message in which the Home Government brings to notice the numerous offers of personal service and assistance in connection with the war in South Africa made by the chiefs and nobles in the native States of India, including the Afridi Malik Yar Mahomed Khan who was willing to lead two thousand of his very few fighting men against the enemies of the British Government. The liberality of the chiefs in this particular is as fully acknowledged by the Home Government as by the Government of India. Yet the feeling of the Governor-General in Council has been unmistakably expressed in various Resolutions. The offers of troops and of hospital ships drew far less commendation from Simla than would have been called forth by the contribution of their monetary equivalent towards the Famine Relief Fund. And his Excellency might never have issued his mandate on the subject of trips to Europe had native rulers remained in their territories and prevented "the dishonesty and peculations of subordinate officials who could not resist the temptation of turning even the starvation of their fellow-creatures to their own profit."

The most important part of the Viceroy's speech, however, was that in which he informed us that the Government of India is already preparing for future contingencies. There are, he said, many subjects into which Government will make careful enquiry. They will, or at least they hope to compare the various relief systems, as practised in different provinces, their result, as well as to ascertain in what respects the Codes are faulty, where they are too rigid and where too lax. They will still further investigate the vexed question of large works versus small works and of relief concentration versus relief dispersion. They will examine the rival merits of relief establishments and unconditional gratuitous relief, when the rains break. They will consider how far the sudden excessive mortality is to be explained or prevented and ascertain the best means of bringing home relief in the form of revenue remissions and suspensions with the greatest promptitude and directness to the people. They will investigate the various public works that have been undertaken in course of the recent famine and provide for the execution of a continuous programme of preventive works in future. That is the outline of the work Lord Curzon has set himself and his Council and he intimated that Government would insist upon the methodical preparation of district programmes and upon the formation of provincial branches charged with this special duty. Another point which will be kept in sight in the policy of preparation is the proposal that the cost of investigating and preparing new projects, falling in the class of projective works, shall form a charge against the Annual Famine Grant. Hitherto such preliminary outlay has been chargeable to the ordinary Public Works head of the Provincial Budgets and this his Excellency fears has deterred provincial Governments in the past from expending money in investigating projects for canal and irrigation reservoirs which might prove on examination to be impracticable, and which even if practicable would have to stand over indefinitely until required for purposes of famine-relief. His Excellency's speech, as will be seen, was exhaustive, and besides demonstrating that Government has honestly and efficiently discharged its duty in the present crisis, it is profiting by its lessons and although it may be claimed that in no famine has there been lower mortality or less suffering, the next visitation will find us more fully prepared and Government will be able to show even better results, with less suffering and fewer victims. At the same time it must be remembered that, as Lord Curzon remarked, no endeavours which are in the power of the most philanthropic and generous of governments to put forward, will avail to prevent an increase of mortality during severe famine, and no relief system in the world will counteract the effects of a reduced food-supply, the cessation of wages, high prices, the break-up of the homes of millions of people, or prevent famine being attended by pestilence.

THE best news we have had with regard to China for some time past, is that which tells us of an agreement between Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, and Lord Salisbury with regard to the "Open Door" in Chinese ports. If it were possible, writes Mr. E. H. Parker in the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly," for nations, or rulers, "as the representatives and embodiments of nations to swallow their pride, resentment and ambition, acting solely according to what the natural instinct of all men secretly feels to be honourable and right, there could scarcely be a shadow of doubt in any one's mind that we ought, one and all of us, to pack up our traps and clear out of Kiao Chau, Port Arthur, Talien Wan, Wei-hai-Wei and Kwangchau Wan, leaving the hoary old Empire of China one more chance of regaining its dignity and giving it every reasonable assistance towards mending its mistaken ways." We shall not do that however, for nations have not as keen a sense of what is just as have individuals. But the next best thing is undoubtedly that which Germany and England have agreed upon. Neither nation will grab any more land in China. Both will direct their policy towards maintaining the territorial integrity of China—unless another Power prove less disinterested when the two powers will again exchange views and probably come to an understanding. This agreement tends to remove from the future the prospect of international complications, but it does not, unfortunately, bring us any nearer to the moment, Mr. Parker longs for, when we can pack up and go. If the ring-leaders are not punished the nation will be, and we fear that there is only too much reason to believe that the Edict, condemning Prince Tuan and the otherprinces implicated in resistance to the Allies and in the outrages at Peking, was a forgery. If not a forgery, we doubt if it was ever seriously intended to be carried out. For we now learn that Prince Tuan still holds office and will therefore have his say in deciding what the puuishment is to be. We are therefore no nearer to-day towards a settlement than we were three weeks ago, when Count von Bulow, assuming the edict to be genuine, wired proposing that the Powers should unite in instructing their Diplomatic Representatives in China to examine and give their opinion on the following points :—Whether the list of persons to be punished is sufficient and correct; secondly, whether the suggested punishments are suitable; and thirdly, in what manner the Powers can control the execution of the punishments. No conclusion on these points has been formally arrived at; but it is not likely that any great divergence of opinion will be expressed. The information that the rebellion in South China is spreading loses much of its alarms in view of Lord Salisbury's understanding with Count Hatzfeldt, for even if the original scheme of a German expedition in the Yang-tse valley were realised, in view of the new agreement no peculiar advantage can accrue to Germany. The understanding has come none too soon for public opinion in England, an indication of whose tone may be read in the new number of the "National Review," where we find a remarkably bellicose and pregnant suggestion by a writer who confidently expresses his hope "that directly Germany encroaches on the British Sphere a flying squadron will be sent to the North Sea."

DURING the year the expenditure on military works in the Bombay Presidency amounted to Rs 1,66,182, of which sum over a lakh was expended at Ahmednagar. A rifle range has been constructed on the old disused Royal Artillery range there and it is of the latest standard design. Many much needed improvements have been executed at the Horse Hospital, Remount Depot and stables. The chief work, however, has been the construction of a reservoir at Kapurwadi in connection with the water supply of Ahmednagar. The work was undertaken solely for famine purposes, but will be useful in supplementing the water supply to the cantonment and town, together with Bhingar. The bank and puddle work were discovered to be altogether imperfect, and this season Rs 28,635 had to be spent in demolishing and making good the defects. The other work has been energetically pushed on, and it is hoped that everything but actually closing the dam will be completed before the famine ceases. With the exception of extensive repairs to the Khandala Sanitarium, there was no other work of consequence taken in hand.

CLOSE OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCT. 18.

SIMLA gaieties of "the year of double nothing" now belong to social history. To many of us this is not altogether a melancholy statement but I have no doubt there are also large numbers of persons, chiefly young persons, who look forward with the keenest anticipation to their renewal with the Chistmas week in Calcutta, and who regard the blessed interval between as grievous to be borne. Nevertheless, this interval, this period of peace, is not without an intrinsic value and a charm. The social world of Simla enters now upon a time of relaxation, a few weeks during which it almost forgets its official traditions, and behaves very much as it would if it were not perched upon the top of one of the Himalayas and permanently tied up in red tape. The "corvee" of compulsory entertaining, so oppressive for six months of the year, is now practically finished, and little social parties which never get reported, are made up on the simple basis of pleasant relations. No one can pass through a Simla season without being aware of the pernicious sense of the obligatory which pervades its entertainments from the "burra khana" of the Member of Council to the tea-party at the smallest Hotel. This, as I have said, now disappears for a space, to reassert itself soon enough in Calcutta; but for the time being it is a happy riddance.

The last Gymkhana, of which you have had the details by wire, took place on Saturday. It was very largely attended doubtless because it was not only the last of the season but the first since the rains, which have this year been singularly unpropitious to all forms of bumble-puppy. Lady Curzon was present, also the genial Chief and Lady Palmer with most of Simla Society flocking in their wake. The programme was unusually large and the prizes correspondingly numerous. It was generally felt before the close that Annandale after the middle of October is too arctic at four in the afternoon to be a comfortable place to disport in even with the solace and support of the hospitable tents provided by Club and Staff.

The musical season also came to an end with the Philharmonic Concert of Thursday, of which the drawing feature was the rendition for the second time this season of the quartette "In a Persian Garden," which was received more enthusiastially than ever. October is particularly the month of juvenile entertainments and among the prettiest of the year was that given by the Maharanee of Cooch Behar at Kennedy House on Friday afternoon. A May Pole gave a charming touch of fantasy to the scene, and this, by kind permission of the Maharanee, is to be repeated at the Cafe Chantant, which as I write, is in progress at the Town Hall, the final charitable appeal of the year. Its object is twofold, the benefit of the Punjab Masonic Institution and of Homes for Soldiers' Children; it is thus doubly deserving.

Fresh snow has been fal

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SICKNESS AT TIENTSIN.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

BRITISH FOURTH BRIGADE.

PRINCE TUAN STILL IN OFFICE.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER FOR PEKING.

THE OCCUPATION OF PAO-TING-FU.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The British force, under Colonel Campbell, reached Chang-chia-wo on the 16th instant, the Chinese retreating.

There is much sickness among the Germans at Tientsin and deaths from enteric fever are occurring daily.

America considers the Chinese proposals as inadequate.

The British Fourth Brigade has arrived at Tientsin.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent says that Prince Tuan and his clique still continue in office.

The rebellion in Southern China is widespread and resembles the Taiping rising.

The rebels are not molesting the Missions.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is declared at Washington that the United States will promptly adhere to the Anglo-German agreement as coinciding with American aspirations.

The Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Artillery at Tientsin are returning to Hongkong, and the Chinese Regiment is returning to Wei-Hei-Wei.

The new German Minister has proceeded from the coast to Peking.

A despatch from Tientsin says the British and Germans are chagrined at the premature occupation of Pao-ting-fu by an independent French Column, thus interfering with the carefully planned expedition.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Count Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador in London, and Lord Salisbury on the 16th inst. signed an Agreement to uphold the principle of keeping the Ports of China free and open to the trade of all countries.

Both Governments engage not to utilize the present complications to obtain any territorial advantages and will direct their policy towards maintaining the territorial integrity of China. Should another Power utilize the complications to obtain such territorial advantages under any form whatever the two Governments reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests.

The two Governments will invite the other Powers to accept the principles of this Agreement.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP THE TSAR AND TSARITZA.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The "Times'" and "Daily Telegraph's" correspondents at Sebastopol telegraph that a plot was discovered some months ago to explode a mine in a tunnel on the railway during the journey of the Tsar and Tsaritza to Spalajin the Crimea.

Many arrests in connection with the plot have been made in South Russia and at Moscow.

THE LIBERAL PARTY DESIRES REORGANIZATION.

The Imperial Liberal Council have adopted resolutions calling for the reorganization of the Party on the Imperialist basis and the disavowal of the Little Englanders.

[Apropos, Mr. Roylance Kent writes in the new number of "Macmillan":—"When a party begins to make a conscious self-examination, it is a sure sign of a disordered state of things; and that is just what the Liberal Party has been doing. It has been as it were suffering from a bad fit of morbid introspection." And again "The burdens, the duties and responsibilities of Empire have forced themselves upon the minds of the people of this country with such vividness and force that even the latest modes in Party-labels are growing out of fashion. In a word, a new element, Imperialism, has for a time at least confused the existing Party-lines; and as a result the time is fast approaching when men will talk not of Unionists, Liberal Unionists and Liberals, but of Imperialists, Liberal Imperialists and Liberals.]

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that at the final meeting of the Conference held in Paris to consider the sugar bounties, the French delegates agreed to abolish direct bounties, reduce indirect ones 50 per cent. and alter the taxation correspondingly. The Conference agreed to accept the proposal as the basis of discussion at the Conference, which is shortly to be convened at Brussels.

The last mail brought intelligence of the death in England of Mr. Steuart Macnaghten, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Club, who was sent home very ill about two months ago. Beyond the members of the Club, among whom he was very popular for his constant attention to their comforts and requirements, Mr. Macnaghten's death will cause regret among a wider circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he was brought in contact as a prominent cotton merchant in Bombay many years ago. He went home then with a well-earned competence, but returned to the scene of his former labours about six years ago and had been doing a lucrative business in addition to making troops of new friends among the present residents of the city, European as well as native.

A fresh outbreak of plague on the Kolar Gold Fields is causing considerable anxiety amongst the mining community. For the present it is confined to the Coromandel Gold Mine where it first broke out in March last year and has already counted thirteen victims. A village adjoining the mines is also affected. The Mining authorities and the Government are doing their best to check and arrest the progress of the disease.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EMBARKATION OF MR. KRUGER.

BOER ACTIVITY.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON KRUGER'S RETURN.

GENERAL BULLER'S FAREWELL TO NATAL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Kruger embarked secretly at Delagoa Bay in a Dutch warship at five o'clock yesterday morning. He embarked secretly fearing he would be attacked by Boer refugees.

The French Press are making much of Kruger's journey to Europe, and it is evident the Nationalists will strain every nerve to make it the occasion of an Anglophobe demonstration.

The newspapers praise the frankness and dignity of General Buller's speech at Pietermaritzburg and say his countrymen appreciate his tenacity and courage and especially his manliness in saving, after Colenso was lost, the supreme command.

The papers rightly agree with General Buller's explanation that it was indispensable to hold the Boers in check in Natal pending the arrival of an Army strong enough to march on Bloemfontein.

It is rumoured that Joshua Joubert (son of General Joubert), in command of a number of Boers, is advancing to attack Komatipoort and Barberton.

Colonel French has been gazetted a Major, General vice Butler promoted.

Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador in London, has been instructed by his Government to ask for the transference to a more salubrious place or the release on parole of any Irish-Americans imprisoned with the Boers in Ceylon.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Boers, now threatening the British communications, consist of small parties, which have returned circuitously from the North since Buller ceased pursuing them.

General French's movements will have the immediate effect of driving the Boers from the neighbourhood of the Railway.

The responsible Paris papers discourage the idea of any demonstrations in honour of ex-President Kruger.

The "Journal des Debats" observes that a courteous reception is indispensable, but that demonstrations are out of place.

General Buller, speaking at a grand reception given to him at the Town Hall, Durban, said he hoped that every effort would be made to make South Africa an united and happy country, as we could thus only get a full return for the immense sacrifices made.

General Buller, after an enthusiastic ovation at Durban, sailed for home on board the Hawarden Castle.

The Dutch warship Gelderland has left Delagoa Bay with ex-President Kruger on board.

Owing to the presence of roving commandos and frequent sniping a strong column has left Johannesburg in the direction of Boysen and Klipriverberg.

SOUTH AFRICAN CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

14th September, Ceylon Mounted Infantry, killed, Lieut. A. H. Thomas.

25th September, 1st Essex Regiment, slightly wounded, Lieut. G. H. Stirling.

28th September, 2nd Grenadier guards, severely wounded, Captain Lord Lock; Army Medical Staff slightly wounded, L. E. L. Parker; Imperial Yeomanry, slightly wounded, Lieut N. E. Monly.

4th October, reserve of Officers, late 20th Hussars, killed, Captain H. Wiltshire.

9th October, 2nd Royal Scots Fusilers, dangerously wounded, Captain H. Frenchard; 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, killed, 2nd Lieut. J. R. Williams Ellis; dangerously wounded, Captain R. Jabbelt; severely wounded, 2nd Lieut. H. V. Kyrke.

6th October, Royal Engineers, accidentally killed, Lieut. F. G. S. Cotton.

13th October, 3rd South Lancashire Regiment, killed, Lieut. E. M. Hambury.

13th October, 1st Derbyshires, killed, Lieut H. K. Attfield; 18th Hussars, killed, Lieut F. H. Wylam; wounded (since dead), Lieut P. A. T. Jones; slightly wounded, Major C. E. Duff; 16th lancers, severely wounded, 2nd Lieut. H. Gilmour; Royal Artillery, Captain H. W. Taylor; wounded Lieut W. S. Brancker.

13th October, Imperial Yeomanry, Severely wounded, Lieut. H. T. Pomfret.

2nd Lieut. McCutchner, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regt. Died of enteric, 9th October.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Goorkha left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 19.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Victoria arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Gisela from Trieste sailed from Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 9-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The Right Hon'ble Earl of Hopetoun, the Governor General of Australia, and the Countess of Hopetoun, who are at present staying in Bombay, will leave to-night for Agra.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

REVIEW BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, H. E. the Viceroy, in the course of an exhaustive review of the Famine Policy of Government, made the following remarks:—

Examining the methods of relief he said that the methods of relief, the difficulties encountered and the degree of success attained varied greatly. The preceding famine bequeathed experiences and lessons of the utmost value which were carefully gathered by the Commission in 1898, and which profoundly affected the policy of the present famine. The stress laid by the Commission on the necessity of starting relief before people were run down, their advocacy of more extensive gratuitous relief, especially in the form of kitchen relief, their recommendations concerning the special treatment of aboriginal and forest tribes, their approval of small or village relief works in special circumstances in preference to large works—these and other injunctions would be found to have influenced measures and to have shaped Government's course throughout. The Famine Commission's recommendations were generally in the direction of greater flexibility in relief methods, and greater liberality of relief. The dangers of ill-regulated profusion were obvious apart from considerations of cost, and it would be a national misfortune, if relief were ever made so facile or pleasant as to destroy the self-respect, and self-reliance of the people. But the Commission was not unmindful of the danger and its findings amounted to this: that they recognised in last Famine we had not succeeded in preventing great mortality and suffering and thought better results were attainable by larger expenditure of money and greater regard to the circumstances of special localities and classes. They said in effect that if it was a good policy to combat famine it was a good policy to combat it effectively. It was possible that in certain directions the recommendations erred on the side of over-liberality of the wage scale, as instance how it was tried in the provinces at the commencement of the present famine and speedily reduced by the independent consent of all local governments. Again the advocacy of gratuitous relief may be said to have led in the present famine to a scale of alms-giving unprecedented in magnitude and likely to embarrass future famine administration. I merely mention the matter now to show that in the present famine we have broken new ground and acting upon lessons of its predecessor accepted a higher standard of moral and financial obligation than ever before recognised or acted upon in this or any country.

OFFICERS ON FAMINE WORK.

Alluding to the officers, lent for famine work the Viceroy said:—The number of officers whom we lent both in British district and Native States to reinforce overworked and undermanned local establishments from the army included 84 Staff Corps and 17 native officers, 10 British, 228 native non-commissioned officers and privates who had been deputed for periods of various length to famine duty in British India and Native States had done excellent work. Including the above total number of public officials deputed from Civil and Military employ on famine duty amounted to 637; among these 35 Assistant Surgeons, 141 Hospital assistants, 44 Civil, 10 Royal Engineers, 24 Public Works subordinates, large as the numbers were. I would gladly have sent more had men been forthcoming. Since famine began I cannot recall having refused a application if it were possible to grant it and literally scoured the remaining provinces of India for the loan of men. With great generosity whereover practicable the Governments responded to the appeal. After my return from Guzerat I collected and sent down a large number of additional hospital assistants of whom I had noted a regrettable paucity in Bombay; similarly to Native States as chiefs and durbars repeatedly acknowledged it had only been owing to the administrative knowledge and unflagging energy and devotion of the British officers that they had escaped a disastrous break-down.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLAY.

Alluding to the financial outlay his Excellency remarked that the direct expenditure on famine relief in British India and Berar from the commencement of Relief Operation to the end of August had been 864 lakhs of rupees. It is estimated that the further expenditure will be about 150 lakhs to 31st March making in round numbers about 10 crores of rupees. Loans and advances to landholders and cultivators have expended Rs. 238 lakhs; we have made advances for plough, cattle and agricultural operations this autumn free of interest on very easy terms in the expectation that not more than one-half can be recovered. In the matter of land revenue the latest estimate is that of Rs. 392 lakhs in Central Provinces in and Bombay Rs. 164 lakhs, will be uncollected during the year. In the distressed districts of the Punjab suspensions aggregating Rs. 41 lakhs are anticipated. With these figures I compare those for the famine of 1896-7, calling attention to the fact that in 1896-7 the area of population in British India affected by famine was considerably larger than in the present year. The total direct expenditure on famine relief was 727 lakhs of rupees, 130 lakhs advanced takavi land revenue to an amount of about two crores expended. In this comparison a further outlay in connection with the relief of native states were omitted for the reason that in 1896-7 the calls in that respect were insignificant. The present famine loans to native states in Rajputana amounted to 69 lakhs of rupees, native states in Bombay 78 lakhs of rupees, besides guaranteeing the repayment of loans to the amount of 105 lakhs borrowed for other states in the market. Government had also to come to the assistance of Hyderabad whose extensive dominions suffered from severe drought. In all actual loans to native rulers in connection with the present famine amounted in the aggregate to over three and-a-half crores exclusive of guaranteed loans. Without this assistance, it may be safely said that the states would have been wholly unequal to the task of relieving their subjects and in some cases of carrying on the ordinary administration of territories.

THE QUESTION OF RELIEF.

Discussing the question of relief the Viceroy continued: I should like to add the opinion that there is no inconsistency between the position taken by Government in the first month's famine and its subsequent attitude in permitting the vast expansion of gratuitous relief during the rains in the Central Provinces and in counselling the Government of Bombay to relax the conditions of Relief in Guzerat where cholera disorganized large works. The conditions were radically different at the beginning and the height of the famine. A degree of firmness at the outset was essential which at a later stage was altogether out of place. If this was borne in mind the policy had proved consistent throughout. On the one hand I set may face against indiscriminate pauperising by charity and endeavoured to insist on relief being administered with the care and method which we owe to taxpayer and exchequer; on the other hand we have been prepared to accept expenditure which could be shown as required in order to save life or mitigate distress. The only intelligent, the only the possible policy was based on these two principles. There is no contradiction between them. No famine has ever been or ever will be successfully administered that does not exhibit, according to the point from which it is scrutinised, the opposite characteristics of strictness and leniency, or is not open to the charge, if charges are brought, of being at different moments profuse and grudging. I do not speak of the mortality of native states which was in many cases shocking because Government cannot be held responsible for assistance which it does not control and because the sole desire has been while stating the best and admitting the worst that can be said about our methods, to ascertain how far the latter have justified themselves or been capable of amendment. Broadly speaking it may be said that no endeavours which are in power of the most philanthropic and generous of governments to put forward, will avail to prevent an increase of mortality during severe famine. No relief system in the world will counteract the effects of reduced food supply, the cessation of wages, high prices, the break-up of homes of millions of people, or prevent famine being attended by pestilence.

THE VICTIMS OF FAMINE.

Having alluded in striking terms to 1770 when Bengal lost 10 millions of people in nine months from famine, his Excellency said:—Every man woman, and child who has perished in India in the present famine has been a burden upon my heart and that of Government. Their suffering has never been absent from our thoughts and it cannot truthfully be said even by our most vidictive opponents that we looked helplessly on. On the contrary I fearlessly claim, and challenge contradiction, that there has never been a famine where the general mortality has been less, where the distress been more amply or swiftly relieved or when government, and its officers have given themselves with more whole-hearted devotion to the saving of life and to the service of the people. What the actual mortality may have been it is impossible to tell with complete accuracy. At a later date the forthcoming census will throw useful light upon the problem. At the same time from the comparison of the normal death-rate of famine stricken districts in British India with which alone I am competent to deal, the death-rate throughout the twelve months duration of drought we can ascertain an excess of mortality of 7,50,000 or the three-quarter of a million persons. Out of this total cholera and small-pox accounted for a recorded mortality of 2,30,000. The figures are admitted to be below the mark. Making this deduction we arrive at an excess mortality of half a million in British India, more or less attributable to the famine conditions of the year. To say the greater part of these died of starvation or even destitution is an unjustifiable exaggeration, since we know many other contributory causes have been at work, while the figures include the deaths of immigrants from native states for which the Administration cannot be held responsible. When it is further remembered that the total is not more than two per cent. of the entire population in the tracts to which it applies, it will be obvious that no very remarkable depopulation occurred, and recognized that it is with ample justification I give the assurance that in the entire history of Indian famines, while none was more intense, in none have the deaths been so few. So far my remarks have been confined almost exclusively to what has been done in the recent famine British India. I must add a few words about

THE NATIVE STATES,

many of which were affected in a scarcely inferior degree to our own territories. As I indicated a year ago while we have sedulously refrained from assuming direct responsibility for famine relief in those areas and shrunk from unsolicited interference with Native Administration, we have in the discharge of our duty as the Paramount Power and in the interests of the states themselves tendered them constant advice, lent them competent officers, made them liberal loans, and have supplied co-ordination and system to methods of relief. On the whole we may congratulate ourselves on the success that has attended our efforts in a few states whose duty of succouring their subjects had been so neglected by the durbars as to need strong interference, and in others the good intentions of the rulers were frustrated by the dishonesty and peculation of subordinate officials who could not resist turning even the starvation of the fellow creatures to their own profit. In the majority of cases the chiefs have shown the most laudable disposition to adopt methods of relief so far as the resources and agency at their command have permitted. In some of the Rajputana states, especially Jaipur, Jodhpur Bikanir and Kishengarh, arrangements admirably planned and carried out by the rulers themselves aroused the admiration of persons familiar with the famine system of British provinces. Surveying native states as a whole there has been an awakening to the call of philanthropic duty which has been most gratifying.

CHARITABLE HELP.

Now to pass to the subject of charitable help rendered us in our long struggle from many quarters in so many parts of the world—the impression appears to prevail that on the present occasion assistance has been scant and disappointing. I do not share these views looking to the circumstances under which the appeal was made. Even accepting the test of comparison with the famine of 1896-97 I still hold that the amount contributed has been munificent while the utility can scarcely be overrated. In 1896-7 the total collections amounted 170 lakhs, of which 10 remained at the beginning of the recent famine. In the present year the Central Relief Committee received close upon 140 lakhs, not far short of one million sterling. Analysing the subscriptions we find that India contributed about the same amount as in 1896-97, about 32 lakhs. If the contributions of European community be deducted India may be considered to have contributed at the outside less than one-fifth of the total collection of 140 lakhs. More might been expected from the native community as a whole, notwithstanding individual examples. The remarkable generosity of the little colony of the Straits Settlements for instance, having no connection with India beyond sentiment, has given more than the whole of the Punjab. A careful observation of the figures and proceedings of each province compels me to say that in my opinion the native of India has not yet reached as high a standard in practical philanthropy and charity as might reasonably be expected, Though the private of wealth India is not widely distributed the total volume is considerable. If Englishmen in all parts of the world can be found, as they have been found twice in three years, willing to contribute enormous sums in relief to India on the sole ground that the people were suffering fellow subjects of the same, Queen surely it behoves the more affluent of the native community not to lag behind in the succour of those of their own race and creed. Collections abroad amounted to 108 lakhs as against 137 in 1896-7; The United Kingdom's contribution reached 88 and a half lakhs and compares indifferently with 123 lakhs in 1896-97 but the circumstances of the year must be remembered. The noble gift of the city of Glasgow been especially generous with a donation of eight and a quarter lakhs, Liverpool with four and a half in addition to nearly 2 lakhs from the rest of Lancashire 11 Australasia, nearly 8 lakhs, in place of 2 lakhs sent in 1896-97, the Straits Settlements Ceylon and Hongkong have also been extremely generous, even the Chinese native officials have collected handsome sums on behalf of the funds. The liberal donation of Germany at the instigation of the Emperor has been publicly acknowledged and finally the United States both directly and by means of privately distributed gifts of money and grain once more shown its vivid sympathy with England's mission and India's need.

THE OUTLOOK.

That the famine-smitten tracts will at once speedily lose the marks of the ordeal through which they have passed, may not be expected. The rapidity of recovery will depend upon many circumstances upon the vitality and stout-heartedness of the tillers of the soil, upon the degree of their indebtedness, upon the goodness or badness of the next few seasons, upon the extent to which the cattle have perished and not least upon the liberality in respect to revenue remission of the Governments. As regards loss of stock our latest reports are more encouraging than at one time could have been foreseen and justify us in the belief that if the season be propitious, the recuperation will be more rapid than might at first sight be deemed likely. In olden times after famine such as we have experienced the districts would have been depopulated and the land would have lain waste for a generation, for lack of hands to till it. There may be isolated tracts in the jungles and mountain fastnesses of Central India and Rajputana where the approaching census will reveal a melancholy decrease of population, but treating India as a whole, neither in the Native States, nor in British territory is the widespread and lasting desolation which followed the footsteps of famine a hundred years ago, any longer within the bounds of possibility. The standard of humanity has risen with the means of combating peril and in proportion as the struggle has been arduous so are its after-effects mitigated. There are many subjects into which we shall require to make careful enquiry and an investigation into which we have already suggested to the Secretary of State. We shall want to compare the various relief systems, as practised in different provinces and their result and see in what respects the Codes are faulty, where they are too rigid and too lax, to still further investigate the vexed question of large works as versus small works, and of relief concentration as versus relief dispersion. We shall have to examine the rival merits of relief establishments and unconditional gratuitous relief, when the rains break. We must consider how far the sudden excessive mortality is to be explained or prevented, to ascertain the best means of bringing home relief in the form of revenue remissions and suspensions with the greatest promptitude and directness to the people. We must investigate the report upon the various public works that have been undertaken in course of the recent famine and provide for the execution of a continous programme of preventive works in future. I would remind my hearers that the last Famine Commission in their report devoted much attention to the matter. Unfortunately the recent famine came upon us before the recommendations had time to bear fruit and in the rush and hurry and over-whelming calamity of the past year, works had often to be improvised, so to speak in a moment, to meet the demands of the particular area whether the work was or was not likely to be of permanent value. Against this danger we shall require to guard by insisting upon the methodical preparation of district programmes and upon the formation of provincial branches to be charged with this special duty. Railway earthworks have been pretty well exhausted for the present, more roads exist than can be properly kept up, but there are few parts of the country where works for the storage of water are not practicable. They may not and probably will not be directly remunerative, but if such work will conduce to the greater security of crops and if it can be maintained at a moderate cost it is just the sort of work which should be taken up or kept in hand for an emergency. No direct programme of relief should be considered complete until every possible irrigation or water storage scheme in the district has been examined, until a definite opinion has been come to as to its practicability and utility and until detailed plans and estimates have been prepared for every accepted scheme. Such works will not fall within the category of the vast production irrigation projects, such as have been executed in many parts of India. These are only possible amid certain physical surroundings in the alluvial plains of the Punjab and North-West provinces, in the deltaic tracts of Madras and Sind and within the dry zone of Burma. All possible schemes of this character are well known and are gradually being undertaken. Tank storage again is not everywhere practicable. It is often found impossible to construct new tanks without injuring those already in existence. There is a risk of water-logging the soil and the water supply is apt to fail altogether and run dry at the very moment when most wanted viz., in the time of famine—nor are the average results of work of this description that has already been carried out, very favourable. It is not possible to reclaim land for cultivation at a cost that is too heavy. On other hand it would seem that underground storage of water might be more widely and systematically undertaken and that a more generous policy might be adopted towards the construction of wells. All these are matters we should investigate and set on foot before next famine comes. The annual rainfall of India we can neither regulate nor forecast; but if we can neither prevent nor cure it, at least we can do a good deal by way of precaution. There is one recommendation which was made by the last Famine Commission, which should be of value as in our policy of preparation, in as much as it has since received the sanction of the Secretary of State. This is the proposal that the cost of investigating and preparing new projects, falling in the class of projective works should form a charge against the annual famine grant. Hitherto such preliminary outlay has been chargeable to the ordinary Public Works head of the Provincial Budget and this has no doubt deterred provincial Governments in part from expending money in investigating projects for canal and irrigation reservoirs which might prove on examination to be impracticable and which even if practicable would have to stand over indefinitely until required for purposes of famine relief. There are other respects in which I think the famine grant might be turned to better account in carrying out its original object than is at present the case but I have not time to deal with them now. I must apologise to the Council for having detained them so long, but famine such as we lately experienced is not an every day or every year occurrence and cannot be met with a sigh or dismissed with a shudder. It is a terrible incident, an abiding land-mark in the history of the Indian people. As such its management and its study impose a heavy responsibility upon those of us who are charged with the government of this great dependency. It is with the object of demonstrating to the Indian public that in the administration of the recent famine we have not been unworthy of our trust that this year the strain and suffering will not have passed by without our profiting by the lessons, that I have made this speech.

THE PUNJAB LAND ALIENATION BILL.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

A prolonged debate took place in the Viceroy's Council to-day on the subject of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, which was eventually passed as drafted in Select Committee. The four amendments proposed by Sir Harnam Singh were all negatived.

Mr. Rivaz in opening the debate said the general principle of the measure was to check the transfer of land from the agricultural to non-agricultural classes; the growing expropriation of Yeomen of the Punjab was a grave political danger. He went on to refer to the objections which had been raised to the measure and while admitting the necessity of maintaining the credit of proprietors and denying that the measure would be likely in any way to injure small holders to the benefit of large holders, he urged that experience had shown that the encouragement which the unrestricted power of alienation gave to extravagance amongst the Punjab peasantry was such as to render the measure necessary. He said the question of the starting of agricultural banks was under the consideration of the Government of India as a corollary to measure. Such banks would have, he thought, to be run independently of Government, but it might be possible for Government to give them financial aid in starting.

Nawab Hayat Khan was the next speaker. He strongly supported the measure. In his long experience in Punjab districts he had seen the cultivating classes sinking deeper and deeper into debt and he considered that this remedial measure had not come a moment too soon. He went on to show that the increase of late years in lawlessness and dacoity and especially in dacoities directed against money-lenders, had been in direct proportion to the growing expropriation of the landed classes. Free trade in land was an innovation in the Punjab and it was desirable to end it. He would ask Government however to help the zemindars to meet the temporary difficulties they would be confronted with when this measure passed into law owing to the combination there would be amongst the money-lenders to defeat its objects. He recommended in this connection more liberal taccavi advances, more frequent remissions of land revenue the issue of Government Stock Notes ranging from five to one hundred rupees each, which should also be accepted in payment of revenue and the establishment of agricultural banks through the agency of respectable sowcars who should lend money to agriculturists at six per cent. He would further recommend that the period between land settlements should be increased to thirty years.

Mr. Tupper made an interesting speech in which he traced the history of the Punjab and showed that its villagers were fighting men who had no knowledge of the ways of the money-lender and required the protection the bill is designed to afford. He argued that it was to the sowcar's interest that the peasantry should be kept on their land and said that while the measure prevented the supplanting of the zemindar it was also intended that the latter should pay his just debts and he was glad to hear that measures were also to be taken to help the sowcar to collect money due to him.

Sir Harnam Singh then spoke at length and drew a gloomy picture of the harm the measure would be likely to do. It was a big leap in dark and the alterations which had been made in it in Select Committee had not removed the grave objections he found in it.

Mr. Fanshawe then spoke in support of the measure. He was opposed to interference with proprietary rights where interference could be avoided but in this case there was ample evidence to show it was necessary to interfere. He went on to show that the provision made in the bill in regard to conditional sales was urgently required as without it a quarter of a million acres would be liable to be transferred improperly.

Sir Edward Law was in sympathy with the Bill on general principles. One point touched his own department and that was as regards the question of credit in the new form for Landowners. The matter of Agricultural Banks was one in which he took considerable interest and a conference would be assembled in Calcutta in the cold season to look into the matter as it affected India.

Sir Edwin Collen supported the measure which he showed would be of inestimable value to the peasantry who formed the mainstay of the Indian Army.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab then spoke. He congratulated Mr. Rivaz on having successfully piloted the measure, but he was unable to speak with entire confidence as to the effect it would be likely to have. Personally he would have preferred that the measure should not have restricted transfers from one agriculturist to another. He also saw objections to its application generally to the province instead of to restricted areas as had been proposed by the Punjab Government. He admitted however that there was a strong concensus of well-informed opinion in the Punjab in favour of the line which had been taken on these points, which was a line the Government of India also had decided should be adopted and he believed that this line having been laid down, the measure, as it now stood, was framed as well as was possible to be successful upon them. The passing of the measure was only the first act in the drama which would be a subject of anxiety for many years. How much it would pinch the borrower and reduce the value of land could only be gradually ascertained hereafter and would all depend upon how it was worked in practice. When it came, therefore, to rules having to be framed under the Act, he trusted, it would be remembered that the head of the Punjab Government would have preferred a less drastic measure and that consideration in particular would be extended to small agricultural clans by linking them with cognate ones, so as to extend the market open to them. The measure also required to be supplemented by a system of agricultural banks, regarding which he welcomed the honorable Finance Member's announcement that the Government of India had such a project in view.

Mr. Rivaz then replied. He explained that as the main object of the bill was to discourage members of the agricultural tribes from selling land, the view taken being that while such sales to professional money-lenders ought to be prohibited those to other agriculturists should be made so difficult that they would only take place in case of real necessity. To do this it was necessary to restrict the market, as otherwise they diminution in price] obtainable would operate in the direction of making agriculturists sell more not less, to get the same money. It was no part of the scheme to unduly encourage large proprietors. The object on the contrary was to preserve, not to destroy, small cultivators and he believed this would be the case.

Sir Harnam Singh's amendments were then put to the meeting and were rejected unanimously, and after the Viceroy had spoken the measure was passed, Sir Harnam Singh alone opposing.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT.

Mr. Raleigh then introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act which, he explained was to empow

the making of rules for such sanitary precautions as that of segregation and disinfection which are now held to be preferable to quarantine in cases of infectious diseases.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCT. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, 6th Bombay Infantry, is granted one year's sick leave.

Major Grant, D.A.A.G., Musketry, Poona, has leave at Simla until the completion of his appointment next February.

Major R. W. Williams, 25th Bombay Infantry, retires shortly.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Garaddy, Inspector of Mines, is granted twelve months' furlough, Mr. G.F. Reader, officiating.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenants L. S. Whitchurch and G. W. Hemans, unattached list, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

New rules are published for the lease of building land in cantonments.

Colonel J. S. Collins officiates as District Commander in Punjab, vice Major-General Hector MacDonald on field service.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. MacDonald, R.E., is appointed Chief Ballooning Officer of the China Force.

Colonel L. Paterson, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Lieutenants Lind, 3rd Bombay Infantry, and Binny 6th Bombay Cavalry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Assistant Surgeon S. Nusserwanji, Bombay Service, is pensioned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, I.M.S., Bombay is reported to military employ.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, is posted to the North-West Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. F. Jacob officiates as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS

SERIOUS FALLING OFF.

Indian Railway Earnings show a big drop in receipts for the week ending 6th, being thirteen lakhs less than those of the corresponding week last year. The principal falling off is in the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa and Bombay, Baroda Lines.

THE REVENUES OF BERAR.

Colonel Anderson, Military Accounts Department and Mr. Bunyate, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, will be put on special duty next month to visit Hyderabad and report on the question of the Revenues of Berar.

NATIVE STATES AND MILITARY SERVICE.

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Home Government is published in which the former bring to notice the numerous offers of personal service and assistance in connection the war in South Africa made by the chiefs and nobles in the Native States of India, including one from the Malik Yarmahomed Khan Afridi who offered to lead 2,000 Afridis against the enemies of British Government. In acknowledging the receipt of the offers her Majesty's Government express their high appreciation of the loyalty and liberality shown by those mentioned.

OFFICERS ON FAMINE DUTY.

SPECIAL LEAVE RULES.

The concession is notified of one month's extra privilege leave to officers below rank of commissioner personally employed on famine relief, for not less than five months' and two months' leave, when ten months on famine relief commutable to two and four months respectively on full pay instead of half pay when on furlough.

THE SHWEBO CANAL.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Shwebo-Canal, Upper Burma, at a cost of 48 lakhs of rupees.

THE SANDHURST RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 20.

The match between the Welsh and the Shropshire teams was a very close and was keenly fought out, especially towards the end. Both side did and the game was interesting all through. Owing to the races there was not a very large attendance, though there was a good sprinkling of ladies and gentlemen on the seats reserved for them. The Shrops kicked off and during the first half time had certainly the best of the game. They gradually pushed the ball forward and there were several scrums in front of the Shropshire goal. Nothing was effected during the first ten minutes of play though shortly afterwards a try was scored by the Welsh, a goal off which failed to obtain. This was followed by another try which was converted into a goal by the Welsh. The game all this while was near the Shropshire goal from which point the Shrops failed to remove it. A free kick to the Welsh in consequence of a foul resulted in another goal. Half time was shortly afterwards called the game standing at one try one drop goal and one goal to the Welsh against nothing scored by the Shrops. In second half time the Shropshires showed up well. The ball was for some time in the centre of the field but it was removed by the Shrops. There were several but nothing was scored till the end of the match when the Shropshires scored one goal where the game stood when time was called, the game standing at at one goal or 5 points to 12 points.

At the conclusion of the game Colonel Collett, in the absence of Major General Burnett, gave away the Cup. He said that he had been asked to present the Cup on the absence of General Burnett who was unfortunately unable to attend. He was exceedingly glad to present the Cup to a team who he believed was one of the best in India and who had been winning all the matches for the last five or six years. His team was comparatively young but had made a very great struggle for the cup.

Three cheers were then given for the Welsh regiment, another three cheers for Colonel Collett and a third three cheers for the Shropshire regiment.

THREE fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths were recorded in Calcutta on Tuesday, the total mortality being 72.

THE case of suspected plague reported from the village of Mangowal in the Jullundur district is one of an infant girl, one year old only. Presumably the child had not been inoculated. No further cases have so far occurred in the village.

OWING to the scarcity of water at Jamrud, the native cavalry detachment has been withdrawn to Peshawar.

OWING to the August break in the rains the Bengal rice crop is not expected to yield more than a 14-anna outturn. The area sown is about 7 per cent. less than last year.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

REVISION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The following revision of appointments on the Administrative Staff of the Indian Medical Service is notified Director, General Rs 2,700 monthly; Secretary to same Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,400; Surgeon Generals Madras and Bombay, Rs. 2,500, each with a personal assistant on Rs. 600; Consolidated Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal and N.-W. P. Rs. 2,250 each; ditto Punjab and Burma, Rs. 2,000 each, and Colonel for Civil Medical Administration, Central Provinces. Rs, 1,800.

Selections to the above appointments will be made by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by Madras and Bombay Governments subject to the approval of the Government of India for those Presidencies. The selection is to be made in each Presidency from the whole of the Indian Medical Service of that Presidency.

THE EXTRADITION OF DAMAUN PRISONERS.

AFTER protracted negotiations between the British and Portuguese Goverments, the latter has handed over Homee Nusserwanji Wadia, Premji Keshevji Banaji Framji Moonshee and Nanabhoy Cawasji Engineer, all of whom had taken refuge in Damaun, and who are "wanted" in Bombay. The prisoners were brought to Bombay on Saturday evening under a police escort, by the Ahmedabad passenger train. They were driven from Church Gate station to the Esplanade Police Chowkey, where they are locked up. As the arrival had been kept quiet, very few people knew anything about it in Bombay and consequently there was no sensation either at the station or on the road.

After the two Governments had agreed to extradite the prisoners as a "matter of courtesy" a police party consisting of Constable Anderson and a naik and four armed policemen was despatched by the Commissioner of Police to Damaun. The escort left Bombay on Friday night and reached Damaun next morning a 9-30 o'clock. Mr. Anderson saw the Governor at his bungalow and the prisoners were subsequently brought out of the jail and marched to Damaun station in charge of a sergeant and file of Portuguese soldiers. At Damaun station the Portuguese authorities formally handed over the prisoners to the British police party, who left Damaun at 3 p.m. with their prisoners. The prisoner Banaji Framji Moonsbee will be placed to-day before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, to receive the enhanced sentence passed upon him by the High Court. The remaining prisoners will be charged at the Esplanade Police Court to-day. While in the lock-up the prisoners were not allowed to be interviewed either by their friends or relatives.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE annual sports were concluded on Saturday evening, and the principal and the staff of the school are to be congratulated on the successful termination of the meeting. The gathering was larger than on the previous day and the programme was completed with punctuality. At the conclusion the proceedings Mr. Wright offered his best thanks to the subscribers and to the members of his staff for their co-operation in getting up this annual fixture. Colonel Harwood distributsed the prizes to the winners, and the meeting dispered by giving three cheers for the Colonel. The following are the results :—

HURDLE RACE (final).—1 B.-L.-Tavde, 2 K. G. Kothare.

FLAT RACE (middle school boys under 14).—1 M. S. Kulkarni, 2 J. B. Madon.

FLAT RACE (final, under 12).—1 K. M. Rustomfram, 2 D. K. Kapadia.

FLAT RACE (under 10).— 1 K. D. Warang, 2 K. F. Madon, 3 T. D Merchant.

SACK RACE (final).—1 M. A. Trelokekar, 2 E. N. Merchant,

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—1st heat, 1 K. A. Date, 2 K. G. Kothare; 2nd heat, 1 B. V. Desai, 2 K. K. Patel.

THROWING CRICKET BALL (over 16).—1 V. G. Shete. 2 K. A. Date.

BICYCLE RACE (final).—1 K. K. Patel, 2 D. D. Merchant.

FLAT RACE (100 yards, final, open).—1 K. A. Date, 2 N. N. Contractor.

THREE LEGGED RACE.—1. F. M. Khoja and E. N. Merchant, 2 M. N. Vijaykar and K. A. Sanzgiri.

STRANGERS' RACE (final).—1 A. Gawthorne (Cathedral High School)' 2 C Ward (Cathedral High School), 3 W Ross (Byculla Educational Society's School).

WALKING RACE (one mile, old boys).—1 S. N. Rutnager, 2 H. P. Shoroff.

TUG OF WAR.—Gujarati *vs.* Marathi sides.—The former winning.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

AN elaborate memorandum has been drawn up by the Calcutta Central Railway Syndicate upon the letter dated 18th June, 1900, from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, to the President of the Calcutta Central Railway Committee, in which facts and figures are given, showing the saving that will be effected by the adoption of the Syndicate's scheme for a central railway station. The memorandum also gives the views of the Port Trust and other bodies as to the desirability of having a central railway station.

As a result of a memorial from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of railway communication with Karachi, the Government of India have decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the matter, consisting of Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary to the Government, Railway Department; Mr A. Brereton, Director of Traffic, and a non-official member. The following names have been suggested to the Government of gentlemen from whom, if willing to serve, the non-official member of the Commission may be selected:—Hon. Sir Allan Arthur of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a partner in Messrs. Ewing and Company, Calcutta, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and partner in Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, Madras; Mr. C.W. Simson, member of the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce and partner in Messrs. Simson Brothers, merchants, agents and proprietors of the Coconada Rice Mills; Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Consul for the Netherlands, and partner in Messrs. Wilson and Company, bankers, merchants and agents, Madras; and Mr. H. P. Hodgson, late non-official Member of Council, Madras, and proprietor of the Craigmore Coffee Estate in the Nilgiris. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has just telegraphed its acceptance of this list of names.

THE following is the cholera situation in Kashmir :—48 new cases and 11 deaths from cholera in Jammu Province from the 7th to the 13th October. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, the total cases to the 14th October number 4,825 and 2,763 deaths; in Srinagar 1,703 cases and 869 deaths.

FOR the week ending 29th September the death rate in the Hissar, Karnal and Umballa districts reached the abnormally high rates of 106, 154, and 119 per 1,000 of population, against a normal rate of 36, 43, and 46 in these three districts respectively. There is an unusual amount of fever about.

THE decision to send two companies of the 44th Gurkhas to Guntok in Sikkim will divide the regiment widely, remarks the Lahore paper, especially if it is to continue to garrison Shillong and Kohima, but even then its detachments will not be so widely spread as the 43rd Gurkhas, which has a couple of companies at Gilgit while the rest of the battalion is at Shillong. It may be taken for granted, we must believe, that the intention is to send the whole of the 43rd to this frontier so soon as arrangements for barrack accommodation are complete, and the 44th should at least be brought to some hill cantonment in Bengal, while the down-country battalions, which are in future to garrison Manipur and the Azzam Valley, should also be given the hill station posts in that province.

POONA RACES.

CLOSING MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*POONA, OCT. 20.

THE Poona Meeting brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. Attendence was large and the finishing were exciting. The following are the details :—

The Hie Over—Stakes, Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100* 3rd Rs. 50. Handicap Hurdle Race for horses. Distance—1 1-2 miles over 6 flights.

Mr J B's b aus g Marwari 9st 7lbs ..... Ponton 1
Mr T L Roberts ch aus g Wizard 10st 2lbs ..... Alford 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Wizard, and 2 to 1 against Marwari.

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time—2 mins. 55 1-5 secs.

The Produce Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. Handicap for C. B. Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Bowring's bl ch g Killarney 9st 4lbs ..... Alford 1
Captain G Moore's ch ch g Menelaus 8st 7lbs Greenhalgh 2
Mr Moochool Shah's b ch g Lachin 9st 0lbs ..... Nama 3
H H The Chief of Bhaisal's g ch g Transvaal 7st 7lbs Native 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Lachin, 2 to 1 against Menelaus, 3 to 1 against Killarney, 6 to 1 against Transvaal.

Won by a head. Half a length separated second and third, Time—1 min. 52 2-5 secs.

The Midget Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. Handicap for A and C B ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs,

Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 8st 2lbs..... Ebrahim 1
Mr A M Amer's b a h Oriental 7st 7lbs..Noor Mohomed 2
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 8st 10lbs C B Mahomed 3
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 9st 0lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Finch's ch a h Panalla 8st 10lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert 7st 10lbs ..... Kamad 0
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed 7st 3lbs Hoyt 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Duldul 8st 7lbs ....Jakoo 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Greyleg, 4 against Vaher Mahomed and Panalla, 8 Muktar, Expert and Oriental, and 12 the rest.

Won by half a length, 2 lengths between 2nd and Time—1 min. 23 secs.

The Autumn Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. Handicap for Horses, Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Murlay and Murdoch's b aus g Spark 8st 12lbs Robinson 1
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman 9st 4lbs Greenhalgh 2
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roy 8st 10lbs C B Mahomed 3
Mr Moran's b aus m Churchlight 8st 5lbs .... William 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Beadsman, 5 to 4 against Spark, 2 against Roy, and 4 Churchlight.

Won by 3 lengths, a head between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min 18 1-5 secs.

The Farewell Stakes.—Winners Rs. 200, 2nd Rs 100 3rd Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab Horses. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Chieftain 8st 0lbs Hoyt 1
Mr A M Amer's g a h Sooheil 8st 4lbs ..... Soda 2
Mr Rizonji's b a h Regal 9st 3lbs ..... Robinson 3
Messrs Mathradas Gooculdas and Ausandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan 8st 9lbs ..... Greenhalgh 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Manchester 8st 7lbs C B Mahomed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Regal, 5 to 1 against Chieftain Manchester, and Rubdan, and 7 to 1 against Sooheil.

Won by two lengths, 2 lengths separated 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 mins 54 1-5 secs.

The Final Plate.—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hds. and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan 8st 2lbs ..... Southall 2
Mr A M Amer's ch a h Pretender 8st 5lbs ..... Noor 1
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 8st 10lbs Greenhalgh 3
Mr Baldrey's g a h Pilate 8st 1lbs ..... Hoyt 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Jehangir, Pretander, and Orphan, and 4 against Pilate.

Won by two lengths, 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 42 secs.

Selling Race.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Arab and C B ponies 13 3 and under 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st W 1 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs 500. Maiden 5lbs Ponies not won at one value Rs 50 or over 10lbs (not accumulative) Allowance Ponies measured since 1st April 1899 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Green's ch ch h Dictator 8st 2lbs ..... Ramshaw 1
Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's g a h Buktawar 8st 2lbs Robinson 2
Mr S C P's b a h Advocate 7st 8lbs ..... Southall 3
Chief of Mudhol's b a h Wellington 7st 8lbs Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Farmer's ch ch m Common 7st 11lbs Heroo 0
Mr Hyde's g a h Farewell 7st 6lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Mr H J M's g a h Split 6st 6lbs ..... Kamad 0

Betting: Evens on Buktawar, 4 against Common, 5 Advocate and Dictator, 6 Farewell, and 12 the rest.

Won by half a length. One and half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—54 secs.

BANKING ACCOUNTS AND INCOME-TAX.

INCOME-TAX in India threatens to develop a new tentacle. The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, in his report on the district collections, refers to the difficulty of obtaining complete information with reference to bank deposits bearing interest. He says: "Persons deriving an income from bank deposists escape the tax altogether. They do not themselves make any return of such income, while the assessing officers are unable under the rules to obtain any information from the banks. Very large sums of money are held in fixed deposit in the banks in Lucknow, and in failing to realise the tax due on the interest, Government is foregoing a large and legitimate source of income. In England the banks themselves deduct the tax from all payments of interest on dividends, and there seems to be no reason why similar arrangements should not be made in this country." The Commissioner of Lucknow agrees with his Deputy, and proposes an amendment of the Act "so as to include interest on deposits under Part III of Schedule II, when section 13 would apply." The Provincial Board of Revenue declares there is much to be said in favour of the suggestion, "but" will further consider it. The Lieutenant-Governor meanwhile is silent. That the interest on fixed deposits in banks is theoretically taxable cannot be controverted. But the Government may well pause before taking a step that may have consequences more remote than those in view. It is a matter of long-standing notoriety that a good deal of surplus thrift-money accumulated in India goes to England for investment, instead of being utilised to further the development of India's commercial possibilities. Obviously every rupee thus exported represents a corresponding diminution in the capital that might otherwise be available for indigenous enterprise. On the other hand, every rupee deposited in an Indian bank represents a corresponding addition to the strength of trade finance, for no bank keeps its fixed deposits buried away in underground vaults. Accordingly any measure that tends to lessen the not excessive attractiveness of Indian banks as a medium for the investment of savings tends in something like an equal degree to limit the expansiveness of trade activities. And one has to remember that it is from the trade activities of the North-West Provinces that three-fourths of the provincial income-tax at present accrues. To throw a sprat to catch a whale is an intelligible enough policy, but the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow bears the suspicion of a resemblance to the reverse procedure.

THE women of Ireland have decided upon presenting to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., a Star of St. Patrick in diamonds as an evidence of the great esteem in which his services to the empire is held by his countrywomen. The Duchess of Abercorn, president of the committee, suggested this strikingly appropriate gift, which the distinguished soldier will have so many opportunities of wearing. Her Grace's idea has been welcomed by the ladies of the committee with acclamation. As the time for Lord Roberts's return draws near it is hoped that all who wish to join in this mark of honour will not delay in sending in their subscriptions, so that the star can be presented soon after his lordship's arrival.

A MEETING of the County Borough of Belfast was held on Oct. 1, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor to consider the advisability of presenting the freedom of the city to Lord Roberts on his return from South Africa. There was a good attendance of members and the proceedings were conducted in private. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, moved by the Lord Mayor and seconded by Sir Otto Jaffe:—"That we ask Lord Roberts to accept the freedom of the city." It was suggested that the general public be permitted to subscribe to the casket containing the certificate of freedom. Another meeting of the Council will be called as soon as Lord Roberts's reply has been received, and the suggestion will then be taken into consideration

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	3	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parnaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	10	3	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	25	13	111
Same date last year	15	7	100

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	5	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parnaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	11	13	130
Total plague deaths to date	80,190	66,333	
Same date last year	15	17	122

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 18th to 19th instant :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	3	2
Vetal	6	7
Ganj	8	6
Raviwar	6	3
Ganesh	3	1
Budhwar	5	3
Sadashiv	1	2
Narayan	2	2
Shanvar	6	4
Bhavani	3	4
Nana	5	5
Raste	1	2
Kasba	10	7
Somwar	1	1
Mangalwar	1	1
Nihal	1	1
	63	48
Total mortality was		55

MADRAS DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Report of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajaratna Moodelliar, C.I.E., the Madras Registrar-General, on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act in the Madras Presidency, and connected Native States during the past year occupies only seven pages, the greater portion of which is filled with statistical tables. The number of births registered increased from 222 to 239 and the number of deaths from 131 to 144. As usual, the Basel German Missionaries registered the largest number of these domestic occurrences, viz., 199 births and 111 deaths. The number of marriages registered among European Christians rose from 433 in 1898-99 to 442 last year, of which 218 marriages were by clergymen of the Church of England and Scotland, 147 by thess of the Roman Church, 43 by other licensed Ministers and 32 by Marriage Registrars. Of the contracting parties 355 spinsters and 25 widows married bachelors, while 47 spinsters and 15 widows married widowers. As regards the Native Christians, the number of marriages registered fell from 5,808 to 5,384, a reduction which may have been due to the hard times, and it is curious to note that more than four-fifths of the marriages were solemnised by clergymen of the Church of Rome, (viz. 4,282), those of the Church of England and Scotland being responsible for 740, and licensed Ministers of other denominations for 348. Of these contracting parties, 4,488 spinsters and 66 widows married bachelors, while 633 spinsters, 154 widows and one "divorced female" married widowers, "divorced males" not figuring in the marriage lists at all. Of the European Christians, the average age of the males who married was 28·54 years, and of the females 21·76, while the averages for the Native Christians were respectively 25·86 and 16·84 years. "It is satisfactory to note," says the Registrar General, "that amongst Native Christians, who very often follow Hindu customs, the average age of the girls at the time of marriage was over 16 years of age," a remark which applies in some degree to the males. The number of baptisms rose from 1,449 to 1,656, while that of burials fell from 1,239 to 1,019. Nearly a third of the deaths among European Christians were of children below five years of age (324) while the deaths between the ages of 15 and 30 numbered 200. Between the ages of 5 and 15 and the number who died was only 47, while "above 60" it was no less than 157. The returns do not state the exact age of the deceased, but from the fact that 43 are reported to have died from old age, it would appear that some of the deceased must have been more or less patriarchal. Fever was responsible for no less than 215 of the 1,018 deaths of Europeans, while diarrhoea and dysentery carried off 94 and lung diseases 75.—*Mail.*

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS CASE.

ON Thursday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Benson, the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ananda Charlu made an application to release on bail his client T. Kesava Rao Naidu, the 1st accused in the Chartered Bank Frauds Case, recently committed to the next Criminal Sessions, by Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib. In support of his application Mr. Ananda Charlu submitted that there was no evidence whatever to connect his client with the offence, beyond the fact that he was the brother of the 2nd accused, to whom a portion of the amount defrauded was traced. Even in the complaint lodged by Mr. Miller, the Agent of the Bank, there was not the faintest suspicion expressed against his client. A letter was produced before the Court as having been written to the 1st accused by a brother of his in the village; but this letter the Vakil submitted, had been obtained from one of the witnesses, by the Police, under coercion. As regards the telegram which was alleged to have been despatched from Bombay by the 2nd accused to the 1st accused, he submitted that there was no proof that the telegram had ever been delivered to his client, and that what had been produced before the Court was only a copy of the alleged telegram.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, said that a similar application made to the Magistrate had been dismissed. The fraud was of such a nature as could not have been committed by one who was not acquainted with the routine of the Bank, and it was in evidence that the 1st accused was in charge of the blank cheque and letter of advice forms.

His Lordship the Chief Justice at this stage interposed and said "the application must be refused. We now say nothing more, advisedly, so that anything we may say may not prejudice the case of the accused when it comes before the Sessions Court."

ON the arrival of No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners at Peshawar from Chitral, about the 8th November, No. 1 Company will be despatched to Rurki by route march, its heavy equipment being railed.

MR. RISLEY, Census Commissioner in India, leaves Simla at the end of November and proceeds to Quetta.

COLONEL BEATSON, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, starts from Simla on tour shortly, and caches Mysore about the middle of November.

FROM the returns of the external trade of the Punjab for June quarter (just issued) it appears that both imports and exports fell off—the former only slightly, the latter heavily. To take the imports first, the decrease was in such commodities as people who are hard up soonest go without. The total of the decrease would have been notable had it not been counterbalanced by unusual importations of wheat, gram and pulse from the North-West Provinces and of rice from Bengal. The decrease of exports was mainly accounted for by the failure of the wheat crops. It is curious to note, however, that the exports of other grains increased. Apparently the demand for the cheaper forms of food grains in Rajputana and Central India raised the prices sufficiently to attract even the Punjab dealers. There was also an increase under raw hides, due doubtless to the mortality of cattle in the famine-stricken districts.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

The first general memorandum on the rice crop of the season 1900 in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma reads :—

The area sown was smaller than the average in Bengal, but somewhat larger in Madras; and in Burma it was about 16 per cent. in excess of the average :

	Average Acres	1899 Acres	1900 Acres
Bengal—			
Winter rice	20,869,100	21,341,700	28,883,300
Autumn rice	7,780,700	7,743,400	7,646,500
Total	28,649,800	29,057,700	35,529,800
Burma	5,343,400	6,05[illegible]648	6,221,184
Madras	3,596,000	3,231,800	3,789,400
Total	47,589,200	48,370,148	46,540,384

In Bengal on the whole the rainfall of the season was not quite adequate, nor was it well distributed. But the autumn rice crop was not materially affected. The area sown with such rice (7,646,500 acres) is but slightly smaller than the average. the reduction being ascribed to the sowing of some rice land with jute under the encouragement of higher prices for jute. The area sown with winter rice is estimated at 28,883,300 acres against 31,344,700 acres in 1899, the decrease being due to the scanty and badly distributed rainfall in the early part of the season, and also to the break in the rains at the time of transplantation in August. The floods following the abnormally heavy rain in the region round Calcutta in September has also injured the prospects of the winter rice crop there. On the whole, the season has not been altogether favourable for this crop. According to the estimates made by the district officers, the yield of winter rice for the province, as a whole, will amount to 87 per cent. of a normal crop, compared with 90 per cent. finally estimated last year. The Director estimates the yield at 88 per cent. of the normal, because, though the recent heavy rains have been beneficial to this crop in most parts of the province, the abnormal fall in the Burdwan and Presidency divisions will no doubt cause partial injury to it there, and the weather in August was unseasonable. An estimate of 88 per cent. corresponds to what was formerly known as a fourteen-anna crop. In Burma the estimated area in the fourteen principal rice-growing districts is 6,221,184 acres, a small increase on the 6,050, 648 acres cultivated last year. Floods were caused by heavy rain in some parts, but the small rise of the Irrawaddy allowed of the cultivation of lands flooded last year. Prospects are promising and an average crop is expected.

In Madras the season was generally favourable and the area sown is well in excess of the average. The crop is reported to be everywhere in good condition, and from that portion which has been, or is being, harvested a normal yield has been obtained. Altogether the prospects are very promising.

INDIGO.

The first general memorandum on the indigo crop of the season 1900:—

The yeld of the indigo crop in all the provinces is reported to be or to have been much better than last year, which was a bad one for those engaged in the production of the dye. The discouragement of the low prices for Bengal indigo which were current last year, even though the marketable quantity was comparatively small, seems to have affected the area sown in Lower Bengal and even in Bihar; but in the other indigo-producing provinces the area sown is larger than last year, though materially smaller than the average. In Bengal the season was on the whole unfavourable the rain in April and May being scanty and insufficient for the sowing, germination, and early growth of the crop, while the heavy rain that followed seriously affected prospects. The light fall in August was, however, favourable to the "khunti" crop, in North Bihar. The area sown last year was estimated at 441,600 acres: this year it is estimated at 355,800 acres only. It is probable that this estimate is excessive, the provincial authorities being of opinion that some officers in Eastern Bengal have not fully appreciated how greatly the area has been reduced in their districts. Prices have fallen heavily, as a result of the competition of artificial indigo, and it is stated that the fall has so severely affected the industry in Eastern Bengal that many factories there have recently been closed, while even in North Bihar the operations on many estates have been materially contracted. The yield in the five indigo-growing districts of North Bihar is given as 77 per cent. of a normal crop, but there is reason to believe that the excellence of the outturn of the "khunti" crop has been somewhat under-estimated. The yield for the province, as a whole, is 71 per cent. of a normal crop against 62 per cent. finally estimated last year, but the provincial Director is inclined to think that this estimate is very low, and that the crop actually harvested is not likely to fall below 80 per cent. of the normal. According to the estimates of the district officers, the outturn for North Bihar will probably amount to about 52,500 factory maunds, and for Lower Bengal to about 11,000 factury maunds. The Director remarks that these figures differ very considerably from those estimated by Messrs. Moran and Company, which are 61,250 factory maunds for North Behar and 5,760 factory maunds for Lower Bengal, Allowing for an over-estimate of the area under indigo in Lower Bengal, and for there being, on the other hand, much indigo grown by native cultivaters for local consumption, which would not be included in the estimates of Messrs. Moran and Company, the Director is inclined to estimate a total yield of about 8,000 maunds elsewhere than in North Bihar. For that region he thinks that the yield has been under-estimated, and that it is not likely to fall short of 85 per cent. all round, being a gross yield of about 58,000 factory maunds.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the estimate of the area is based, for districts in which there are canals, on the return publised by the Irrigation Dept. up to the end of July last, and, for the rest of the province on the preliminary statement received from the village accountants. The area sown is 271,396 acres, which is larger by 17 per cent. than the preceding year's area, but smaller than the average of the last five and ten years by 25 and 18 per cent. respectively. When the first forecast was issued on the 12th July last the prospects of the crop were good. The character of the monsoon, however, had not then declared itself. During July and the first half of August the rainfall was generally deficient and to some extent growth was retarded. Later falls were beneficial and a good yield was expected, but heavy rain in the Doab towards the end of the season is reported to have reduced the produce. The condition of the crop is now estimated at from 62 to 87 per cent of a normal crop. The estimated yield, which amounts to 47,293 factory maunds, is 75 per cent. better than that of last year, but it is 12 per cent. smaller than the quinquennial and 7 per cent. smaller than the decennial averaga. The yield in the Doab is 39,142 maunds, and in Benares 8,151 maunds. In the Panjab the area sown in the reporting districts is estimated at 103,000 acres, being about 6 per cent. in excess of the area finally estimated last year. The increase is ascribed to the fact that the canals worked well in Multan and Muzaffargarh. The crop in the ground promises well and an average yield on the whole is expected. In Madras the area reported to have been sown, 157,000 acres, is slightly greater than last year, but it is only about two-thirds of the average of previous years. In some places the rainfall of July stimulated, while in other places it was unfavourable for sowing; but the principal causes restricting the area are stated to be the high prices of food-grains and the fall in the price of the dye. With useful rain the prospects of the crop were favourable at the date of the report.

J. E. O'CONOR.
Director-General of Statistics.

BOMBAY COTTON.

PRELIMINARY memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, and second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan for the season of 1900-01. (Estimates generally up to 1st October.)

A.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind):—

Gujarat.—Reported area 268,000 acres, or less than half average of corresponding forecasts of preceding 12 years. No reports from two talukas of Ahmedabad with average area of 165,000 acres. Decrease general and due to late commencement of rains and cessation of larger areas to food crops. Crop damaged by insects in parts of Broach and Surat. Elsewhere condition fairly good, but more rain required in most places, especially in Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Gujarat States.—No reports from two Prants of Kathiawar with average area of 8 lakhs acres. Reported area 9 1-4 lakhs acres or half average. Food-grains absorbed some of the usual cotton area in Baroda and other States. Season favourable and condition of crop generally satisfactory.

Karnatak.—Area 336,000 acres, less than three-fourths of average. Decrease mainly in Bijapur, where rains for sowing deficient. Information incomplete. Crop in urgent need of rain in Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere in fairly good condition.

Karnatak States.—Area 88,000 acres. Sowings still continue. More than usual area devoted to food crops. Crop fair, but rain required in places.

Sind.—Area 93,000 acres, or nearly up to average. Decrease in Hyderabad attributed to late and unsteady inundation. Elsewhere water-supply timely and sufficient. Crop fair in Shikarpur and Khairpur; elsewhere good.

B.—Early Districts (Deccan):—

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and States of the Deccan. The total area returned is 847,000 acres or 25 per cent. below last year's and 26 per cent. under the average. About 8-9 of the reported area is credited to Khandesh, 1-3 of the remainder to Ahmednagar and the rest is distributed over the remaining districts and States of the Deccan. In Khandesh and Nasik, the crop promises well. Elsewhere

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE colour screen for improving the definition of refracting telescopes, invented by Professor Lee and Mr. Peters at the United States Naval Observatory, is a small cell of liquid befors the eye-piece of the telescope, so as to filter the light going to the eye. A soulition of bichromate of potash used in this way removes the blue halo from stars. One of picric acid and chloride of copper in water absorbs blue and red rays, and is the best liquid yet found. One of chromic acid quenches violet, blue, and some green rays. It shows the canals of Mars very well. Ordinarily they seem bluish or greenish on the telescope, but with chromic acid solution they show as dark lines on a yellowish ground. Professor Lee hopes to discover something fresh about Mars in this way during its opposition next February.

The invention of the screens arose out of a smoky atmosphere due to forest fires in West Virginia, cutting of blue light from Neptune and allowing faint belts to be seen. It has already caused a rectification of the estimated sizes of some planets, for example, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury.

The telegraphone of Herr Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish engineer, now to be seen at the Paris Exhibition, is a phonograph working by magnetism. It is said to be in practical operation at several telephone stations in Denmark, registering telephone messages, so that they can be kept for an indefinite period. A telephone subscriber may thus receive a message in his absence, and hear it spoken to him on his return. If the instrument is really a practical success, or can be made one, and we do not see any insuperable obstacle, it will be useful in business.

The motor-car factory at Oberursel, near Frankfort, builds an alcohol automobile of 20 horse-power for ploughs. The methylated spirit is vaporised and ignited, like petroleum. A pint of alcohol is consumed per hour for a horse-power, and the expense is said to be under that of a 25 horse-power steam plough.

Our Consul at Zanzibar has reported a new gutta percha from a tree growing chiefly at Dunga. Tapped with a knife a milk runs out. When put in boiling water it coagulates and cools into a hard mass, which can be softened by heat. Its properties are now under examination.

Professor Hilprecht, of the American expedition in abylonia, according to latest accounts, believes that the library of the great temple at Nippur, which he has discovered, will yield 150,000 tablets. This library was part of the chief college of law, religion, and other studies in early Babylonia, and is expected to shed still more light on ancient civilisations than Egyptian relics. Numerous weapons were also found along the old fortifications, and serve to illustrate methods of warfare. A palace, 600 feet long in front, has also been unearthed, and it is believed to be that of the early priest-kings of Nippur.

M. Gauthier, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, has demonstrated that the atmosphere above oceans contains pure hydrogen, but in that of inhabited places the hydrogen is associated with carbides of hydrogen.

The "Scientific American" states that Montan wax is now obtained from lignite by a cheap process due to Herr von Boyen. It resembles paraffin, but is easily turned into a soap.

The White Star Line is going to build a larger vessel than the Oceanic, which has been a great success. While the Germans are aiming at speed in their Transatlantic boats, our shipbuilders are seeking the comfort of the passengers, and contenting themselves with a good steady speed. German steamship companies are subsidised by Government, ours are not. If the Lucania or Campania ran 22 instead of 20 knots an hour she would consume 300 tons more coal a day, and that is a consideration. Nevertheless, it might pay some British company to make a speciality of speed as a kind of express boats, for travellers who desire the quickest passage.

In the "American Journal of Physiology" Messrs. Van Denburgh and Wright have a paper on the physiological action of the poisonous secretion of the "Gila monster" (Heloderma suspectum). It is like snake venom in its effects, increasing the rate of breathing, activity of the heart, irritability of the sensory apparatus, and rapidity of the coagulation of the blood. All victims of it suffer at first an increase, then a decrease, ending in a total loss of function. This quickening and then paralysis has not been seen in the vaso motor centre. The poison causes a great and immediate fall in blood pressure due to vascular dilatation. Death usually comes from paralysis of the respiratory organs, and sometimes from heart failure.

Authors often speak of the spiral ornamentation as "Celtic," but in reality it came to the British Isles from the Egean by the valleys of the Danube, the Elbe, the old route of the amber trade, and Scandinavia, which had more to do with old British history than we know. The researches of Mr. Evans, described in "Nature" show that this spiraliform decoration runs through the remains of prehistoric Crete. It occurs in the Mycenian palace of Gnossos which covered about two acres, and was, he thinks, the real labyrinth of Minos. This name probably comes from labrys the double axe of the Cretan Zeus, which is carved on the corner stones, The legendary fame of Daedalus, the architect, is borne out by his work, which was higher than that of the buildings of Mycenae or Tyrus.

The Gnossian frescoes portray the man of Mycenian civilisation. His profile was European, almost classically Grecian, with drak curling hair, but rather full lips. The head was brachy cephalic or broad. This type is predominant in Crete now. It is not the Armenian hook-nosed, or the popular Jewish type, but prebably represents the original Hellenic people of Greece, and survives in the highlands of Albania, and Illyria. Perhaps the most interesting remark of Mr. Evans is, however, his approval of the hypothesis which identifies the caphtoe from which the Philistines came with Kefto, the Egean realm of the Kefts of Egyptian monuments. Crete, infact, was the centre of a Mycenean civilisation that spread to Palestine and elsewhere.

Mr. Allchin has described a swallow's nest at Dymchurch which had been appropriated by sparrows and covered with straw, grass, or feathers till it was unrecognisable. Sparrows often usurp the nests of swallows, but in general they only put straw or grass inside.

The "aroscope" at the Paris Exhibition is a dish of white painted wood revolving against a black background. Photographic views are projected on it in the dark, and they appear solid, that is to say, give an illusion of reality.

A factory for liquid air is under construction at Los Angeles California. The liquid is to be employed for refrigerating purposes.

It was at one time believed that the oldest map was that known as the Peutingerian Table, which was supposed to be a product of the third century; but later inquiries show it to be no older than the twelfth century. It is now generally held that a still more ancient specimen of map-making is a mosaic in Madaba, Palestine. It formed a part of a Byzantine church, and was used as an adornment for the floor. Evidently the artist anticipated the pictorial cartographers of modern times, for an attempt has been made to suggest the character of some of the scenery in Palestine. Practically the greater part relates to that country, and the number of names which are given cannot fail to be useful to modern explorers.

No satisfactory process has been found until recently for utilising waste materials which accumulate so rapidly in German beet-sugar factories. The problems which were the most difficult to solve were how to reduce to a useful form the valuable ingredients remaining in the mass, how to obviate the unpleasant odours and to dispose of the dangerous waste water. These difficulties were particularly felt in establishments which produce sugar or alcohol from molasses, the residuum, known as brown lye or molasses dregs, being a waste substance which it was found difficult to dispose of satisfactorily. When emptied into rivers through sewers it resulted in the death of fish. When the lye was reduced chmically the products of combustion escaping from the chimney made offensive odours in the neighbourhood. It was found that the manuring of fields with waste materials of this sort is advantageous because the soil thus receives back in easily assimilable form useful matter of which the beet deprived it in its growth, especially potassium and nitrogen.

In a German photographic magazine it is stated that the conclusion has been reached by a Russian physician that the electric light is the least injurious to the eyes and that candle light is the most hrmful. He has observed the number of times that the lids are closed under otherwise similar conditions, and states that the oftener the lids are closed the greater the fatigue and consequent injury. As a result of his experiments he compiled the following table showing the number of times a minute the lids were closed with different illuminations: Candle light, 0.8; gas, 2·3 sun, 2.9; electric, 1.8.

The routine treatment of diabetes mellitus usually comprises the elimination of potatoes from the dietary along with other farinaceous articles of food; but, according to Dr. Mosse, of Toulouse, the potato may be eaten with advantage as a substitute for bread in most cases of diabetes of moderate intensity, especially in the so-called arthritic cases. In a number of instances he found, indeed, that patients could take from two to three pounds of potatoes daily for weeks together, not only without inconvenience, but with positive advantage in respect of the general health. Even in the diabetes of pregnancy some latitude is permissible in this respect, and when one reflects upon the grievious discomfort and even suffering which curtailment of the carbo-hydrates causes in such patients this permisson will be welcomed.

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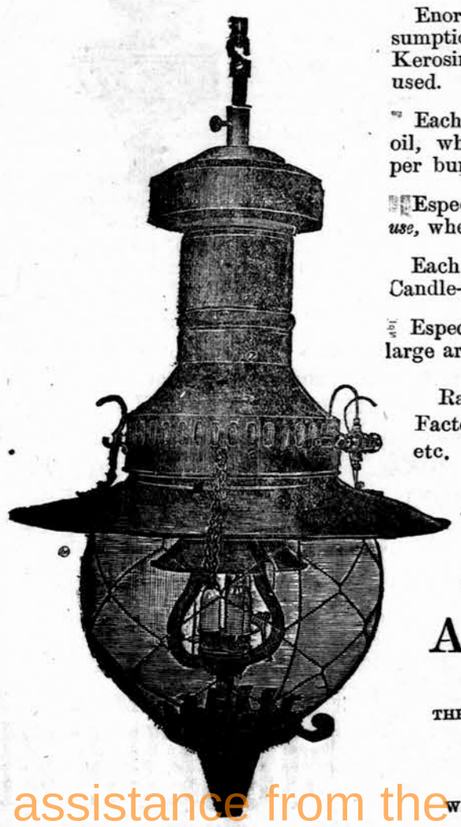

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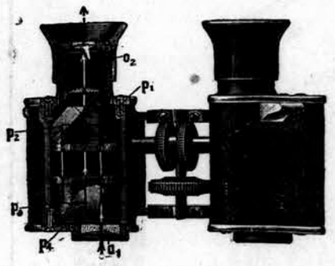

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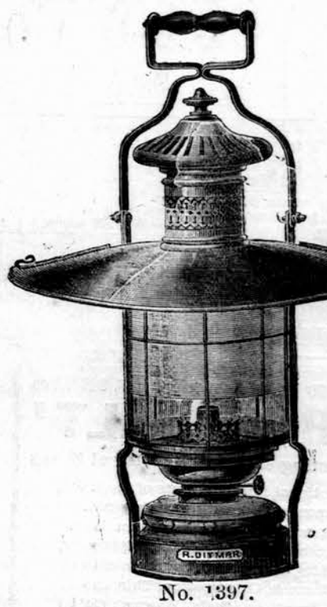

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